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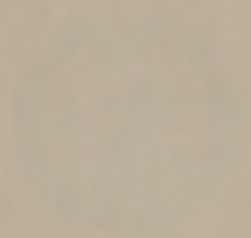
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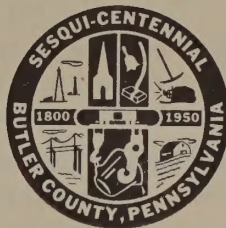
YOUNG
PENNSYLVANIA





BUTLER COUNTY **pennsylvania**

1800 - 1950



published

"that we might know our county better"

by the

BUTLER COUNTY SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

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FOREWORD

This souvenir book was designed to give its readers an interesting account in pictures and in words of the development, progress, and growth of Butler County. It is written in such a manner as to be of general interest to everyone. The book is not aimed to be a complete unabridged record of events or personalities. Good histories and books containing such detailed information can be found in the library.

We hope that the information contained in this book will serve as a working tool for Butler Countians of all ages whenever they are inclined to delve into the fascinating development of our County. It will not only prove a time saver, but should serve as an inducement to a more complete investigation.

The advertising should also be carefully studied, for it contains additional historical data and offers some indication of the needs and services necessary for our civilization. It is also a memento to the public spiritedness and civic mindedness of our industries and places of business.

the editor

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We wish to acknowledge and thank every person named and unnamed who contributed in any way to the completion of this book.

We wish to thank particularly, Mr. Ed Negley, Miss Margarette Moore of the Butler Senior High School, Mr. William Faust of the Butler Eagle, The Butler County Bar Association, Mr. Harold MacDougal of the Agricultural Extension Service, The Butler County Production and Marketing Program, Mr. John Ellison of the Boy Scouts, the Township Commissioners and Borough Supervisors, Mr. Robert Kaufman of WISR, Mr. Robert Kresge of the Butler Board of Recreation, Mr. Farrell Hoch, Sr., and Mr. C. Everette Spang, for the articles they prepared for this book.

We wish to thank the Butler Public Library for offering so generously their time and volumes needed for research.

We also wish to thank the following for the information and pictures which were necessary to complete this book: Veterans Administration, Deshon Hospital, Supt. of the County Schools, Abie Abraham of the U. S. Army, County Commissioners Office, Elias Ritts, Marion Foster Smith, Dr. Ralph Christie, Mr. Farrell Hoch, Jr., Mr. Paul Wolfe, Butler Chamber of Commerce, Greer and Greer, The National Guard, Wm. Madden who designed the official Sesqui-Centennial seal, the various industries and business houses, and the State of Pennsylvania.

We wish to offer our humble apologies to anyone whom we may have overlooked in the hectic rush to bring this book to completion.

WITH SINCERE THANKS,

the editor

Check 3.25

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HIS HONOR
Mayor Thomas Nicholson

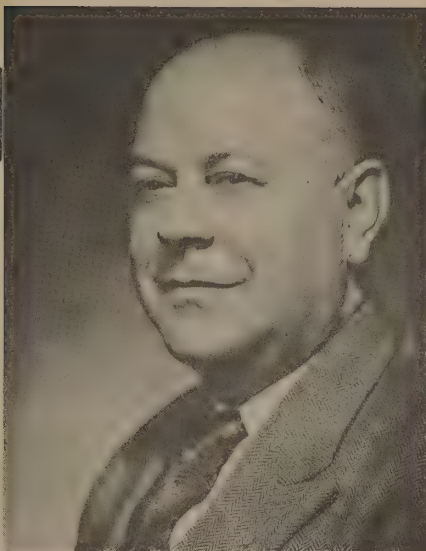
Dear Friends—

It is my pleasure and privilege to extend the City's Sesqui-Centennial greetings to all of you. With 150 years behind us, it is only proper that we pause to consider the past and what it means to us. What is more important, we should build from that past a better future for Butler and Butler County.

May progress be the keynote of the next fifty years.

Thomas R. Nicholson

Thomas R. Nicholson



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

On such a memorable occasion as the 150th birthday of the founding of our fine County, it is imperative that we review the past and enumerate the blessings of the present. It is hoped that our short review may be of educational value to old and young alike. In fact the entire celebration should have the effect of an educational stimulus as well as the renewing of old and new friendships and fun of the most wholesome nature.

Pete Spang
"PETE" SPANG



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

As representative for the County, I extend a warm welcome to all of the distinguished visitors and friends who have come to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of our County with us.

We have 150 years of development and progress behind us with many wonderful years still to come.

When we look back on this occasion in the future, I am sure we will all be able to say that this was the most wonderful celebration Butler County ever had.

Sam Mahan
SAM MAHAN

EARLY HEADLINES IN THE LIFE OF BUTLER COUNTY

A mud-colored gash in the green wilderness—that was Butler a century and a half ago. In Butler's early days, only a few log houses were scattered along Main Street. Bowen's pig pen was used for a jail. The first court was held in an unfinished shack near where the Hotel Nixon now stands.

During the past 150 years, the enterprise and energy and skill of Butler County's citizens have completely changed

1768 Butler County purchased from the six Indian nations for \$292.30

1803 First lot sold on northeast corner of the Diamond for \$100

1804 County tax duplicate set at \$1,475.81



this picture. Today, Butler is a busy progressive community—making an important contribution to the economy of Western Pennsylvania.

This bank, as a participant in the financial life of Butler, is making every effort to forward the community's continued growth and development.

Butler Office

MELLON NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Struggle in the Wilderness



IN ORDER THAT we might fully understand the development of early history in Butler County, we must know a little about the people who lived here before the arrival of the first settlers.

On lifting the veil of history in Pennsylvania, we find the basin of the Delaware River inhabited by an Indian tribe called the Lenni-Lenape, or "original people."

The Lenape belonged to the great Algonquin family of North America. Familiar tribes of this family are the Mohican, Massachusetts, Miami, Blackfoot, Illinois and Shawnee.

According to sacred tribal history, the Lenape first lived in the region west of the Mississippi River. Wanting a new home, they decided to move to the east. In the course of their journey, they met up with the Mengwe Indians who were also seeking a new home to the east.

At the Mississippi River the Lenape and Mengwe encountered the Alligewi, a very powerful nation of Indians, who inhabited the land between the Mississippi River and the Allegheny Mountains.

The Lenape asked and were given permission by the Alligewi to cross through their territory and settle further east. However, after they started crossing the River, the Alligewi became alarmed at their vast number and attacked them. The Lenape then combined forces with the Mengwe and forced their way across, driving the Alligewi down the Mississippi.

The Lenape and Mengwe divided the conquered land, the Mengwe taking the area around the Great Lakes and their tributary streams; the Lenape occupying the land to the South along the Ohio River.

There followed many generations of peace in which the Lenape scouted the land east of the Allegheny mountains.

Impressed by what they saw, a part of their nation settled along the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers.

With the passing years, the Lenape nation grew more powerful.

The Mengwe, jealous of their growing power, hoped desperately to subjugate them. Not being a match for the mighty Lenape, the Mengwe united the Indian tribes of their nation into a confederacy. This confederacy was called the

Five Nations, and included the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca tribes. With the addition of the Tuscaroras years later the confederacy became known as the Six Nations.

At this period in history the French began explorations in Canada and consequently came to grips with the Five Nations. Caught by this unforeseen development, the Five Nations devised a plan to make the Lenape give up their arms peacefully. This they did by convincing the Lenape to become mediator for neighboring warlike tribes.

As a result, the Lenape became as "Women", for at that time Indian Wars were settled only through the intercession of the weaker sex.

Although some authorities claim that the subjugation was not the result of such a scheme but of actual warfare, all are agreed that the Lenape were subjugated around the year 1720.

In 1724, the Lenape or Delawares, as they were now called, began to migrate westward retracing their steps into the valleys of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. The first town they built in their westward migration was Kittanning.

At various times in history the valleys of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers have served as the home of the Alligewi, the Delaware, the Akanses, the Shawnee, the Black Minquaas, the Wenro, the Seneca, then finally, the Shawnee and the Delaware tribes in their retreat before the tide of the white immigration. It was the Shawnee and Delaware tribes who were found in the Butler County area by Washington, Post, and the early frontier scouts.

Butler County-Hunting Ground of the Indian

Because the tide of Indian and white migration followed closely the natural highways of travel provided by the rivers, Butler County never became the scene of monumental historic episodes. As can be seen on a map, Butler County sits inside an oval formed by the rivers of the Allegheny, Beaver and the Ohio. Being an unbroken wilderness abounding in game, Butler County became the wild retreat and great hunting ground of the Indian.

Although Butler County had no large Indian towns such as Kittanning, Logstown and others, it was traversed by two very important Indian trails. The famous Venango trail and the trail leading from Kittanning on the Allegheny to the state of Ohio. (See Map.)

The French And Indian War

In the turmoil of early colonization Butler County was claimed by Pennsylvania, Virginia, France and Great Britain.

The first white men in western Pennsylvania were the French in 1669. Led by LaSalle, they explored as far south as Louisville on the Ohio.

Butler's "Basement Invention" Industry

Butler is one city that will never scoff at "basement inventions." For one of Butler's claims to international fame, the Fretz-Moon Tube Company, started as a basement invention. Now a basic industry in Butler, this pipemaking technique is used by the world's largest pipe manufacturers.

In 1922, in a Philadelphia basement, John W. Moon and his associates tested, with a working mill model, the idea that pipe could be welded in a continuous line from a coil of mild steel skelp. A year later, in May of 1923, a new three-man company was started in East Butler. With the opening of that small mill, Butler made another important contribution to the American economy with a pipe product that now accounts for more than 31,000 miles of pipe each year, and employs about 350 Butler residents.

Why did Moon and his company choose Butler? First, convenient sources of steel were nearby. Butler County natural gas reserves were more than adequate and this, too was important. Third, the record of employee productivity here was excellent. Butler was a good choice.

The Fretz-Moon process, like all important inventions, was born of industry's needs. Smaller diameter pipe, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch sizes, in greater quantities was needed. Prior to this process, pipe had been made and sold in random lengths. Uniform lengths were needed. The Fretz-Moon system pretty well solved both these problems to the extent that today practically all major steel pipe manufacturers are using Fretz-Moon units.

Through this organization, Butler is making a real contribution to better products and steadier jobs in America. This "basement invention" industry has helped make Butler a better place to work—a better place to live.

FRETZ-MOON TUBE COMPANY, Inc.

Your Chamber of Commerce Extends Its
CONGRATULATIONS

to

BUTLER COUNTY

Upon Its

150th Anniversary

A Community with a Fine Record of Past Achievements and with
Tremendous Opportunities for the Future.

An Ideal Place for

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Your BUSINESS

Your HOME or

Your FARM

The Chamber of Commerce offers its facilities to the entire community
and invites inquiries from industries seeking new locations, building
sites and community assistance.

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BUTLER CHAMBER of COMMERCE

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



WHITESTOWN • SITE OF WHITE HOUSE TAVERN ALONG VENANGO TRAIL

To consolidate their discoveries in the New World, the French in 1749 attempted to join Canada and Louisiana with a chain of fortifications. They sent Captain Joseph Celeron to explore the area for possible sites. He explored the Allegheny Valley as far as the Ohio and achieved for himself the distinction of being the first white man to explore this area. By 1753 the French seriously began the job of building fortifications.

Indian Shoots At Washington

Thoroughly alarmed by the French occupation of English-claimed territory, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent Major George Washington to the Allegheny to protest the French occupation and to learn of future French plans.

His mission accomplished, Washington and his scout, Christopher Gist, started back, traveling over the Venango trail through Butler County. At Murderington they met an Indian who pretended to know Gist and who accompanied them on their journey. When they reached the flats of the Connoquenessing near Buhls' farm, the Indian turned and shot at Washington. Fortunately he missed, and was captured. To commemorate this incident, a monument has been erected along Route 68 going to Evans City.

After Washington made his report to Governor Dinwiddie, the English decided to strengthen their stand and began to build a fortification on the forks of the Ohio at Pittsburgh. They never completed it for the French drove them out and finished the Fort themselves, calling it Fort Duquesne. This started the French and Indian War.

With the defeat of Braddock in July 1755, nearly all the Delaware and Shawnee allied with the French. This precipitated one of the bloodiest Indian invasions in American history. Kittanning was the hub of numerous expeditions against the pioneers in this area until it was finally destroyed by Colonel John Armstrong in September, 1756.

Peace Missions In Butler County

In an attempt to stem these bloody invasions in Pennsylvania, Governor Denny made peace overtures to the Delawares on the Susquehanna.

Through the persuasive efforts of two friendly Indian chiefs, the great leader of the warring Delawares, Teddyuscung, made peace with the Province of Pennsylvania. He also urged the Province to attempt peace with the western Delaware and Shawnee led by King Beaver, Shingas, and Captain Jacobs.



Acting on his suggestion, Governor Denny sent Christian Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, on a mission of peace. Post, who had lived among the Indians, was well chosen for this task as he was loved and respected by the Delaware.

Working under the very noses of the French, Post's peace mission became a series of narrow escapes and treacheries which led him through much of Butler County. Most of his peace conferences were held in the Kuskuskies region which had its eastern terminus in Butler County.

The Kuskuskies region centered near New Castle and extended from there along the Beaver, Mahoning, Shenango Rivers, Neshannock and Slippery Rock Creeks.

According to Post's accounts some of the conferences were held in Butler County, probably around Murderingtown and also near a grove of sugar maples at the mouth of Wolf Creek in Slippery Rock Township.

Mainly through the efforts of Post, peace was restored between the English and the Indians of Pennsylvania. His missions loom very important in the shaping of United States history for they resulted in the dominance of the English in America.

Once peace was restored with the Indians the English under General Forbes were able to dislodge the French from the Ohio and Allegheny valleys. This ended the French and Indian War.

COMPLIMENTS OF

BUTLER COUNTY FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



The Jewish Community

Origin 1858

The first Jewish settler of whom there is record arrived in Butler County from Pittsburgh in 1858. Not much is known of the early Jewish settlers until the turn of the century when the modern Jewish community began to grow. Today, it is composed of about 140 families.

B'nai Abraham Congregation

B'nai B'rith, Lodge 772

B'nai B'rith Youth Organizations

Council of Jewish Women

Senior Hadassah : Junior Hadassah

B'nai Abraham Sisterhood

Butler Chapter, Zionist Organization
of America

Jewish War Veterans of U.S.A., Post 558

Butler Jewish Welfare Fund

*Organized to Furnish Overseas Relief and
Rehabilitation of Victims of Persecution
Supported by Christians and Jews Alike.*

John Rothe

George Washington and Christopher Gist are credited with being the first white men to travel inside our county. They were followed by Post in his mission of peace, and a few years later by John Rothe, the Moravian missionary who led his congregation of converts into Ohio.

The Moravians began their activities in Pennsylvania around 1740, establishing missions in the Indian villages. As the white man pushed his colonization further inland and took the land away from the Indians through treaty, trickery, and force, the missions in eastern and central Pennsylvania became insecure. The Moravian missions therefore decided to move in with their brethren in Ohio. One group was led by John Rothe through Butler County on the east-west trail from Kittanning to Ohio.

Rothe finally settled in York, Pennsylvania, where he died. His remains were brought to this county by his grandson Rev. David Luther Rothe and placed in the Lutheran Cemetery in Prospect.

Due mainly to the hostility of the Indians toward the colonies in the American Revolution, the only white men coming inside Butler County from the time of Rothe until 1790 were such frontier scouts as Captain Brady, Captain Crawford, John Harbison and James Amberson.

American Revolution—Indian Alliance

Although the Six Nations were friendly to the colonies in the French and Indian Wars, the overwhelming majority turned against the colonies in the American Revolution.

The Six Nations voted not to go to war against the colonies collectively but to allow each tribe to make the decision for itself. Of the Six Nations a large part of the Tuscaroras and all the Oneidas remained neutral, the remaining four going on the

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1924

1950

CASTLE RUBBER COMPANY

East Butler, Pennsylvania

This Company was originally formed in 1922 as a Partnership first doing business in East Palestine, Ohio. In 1924, it was moved to Butler, Pa., and located in part of the Spang & Company buildings. In 1926, the Partnership was dissolved and Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania. In 1930, a new plant was built in East Butler, where this Company is still located.

This Company manufactures all kinds of Special Rubber Goods made to customers' specifications only, such as parts for most all Automobiles, Oil Well and Pipe Line Parts, Large Rubber Covered Rolls for Steel Mills, Parts for Diesel Engines, Golf Ball Centers and numerous parts for all Industries.

This Company has shown a steady growth during the 26 years it has been in Butler, having about ten employees in 1924 and employing now about 300.

war path. Spurred on by rewards and bounties offered for American scalps, the Indians subjected the colonies to many brutal massacres. These continued for several years until the defeat of the British at Vincennes, Indiana, by Colonel George Rodgers Clark in February, 1779.

In the summer and autumn of the same year General John J. Sullivan led his army of retaliation into the heart of the Iroquois country in New York while Colonel Brodhead moved up the Allegheny.

Naming of Slippery Rock Creek

On the trip back, Brodhead led his forces down the Venango Trail. While crossing Slippery Rock Creek, one of the horses fell on a large smooth rock, severely injuring the rider. The soldiers christened the stream "Slippery Rock." However, a Moravian missionary, who was in the region years before Brodhead, states that the Delaware called the stream "Weschachachapohka," which means Slippery Rock.

From the close of the American Revolution in 1783 until 1790, Pennsylvania was again free of Indian disturbances.

Last of the Indian Wars

In 1789, an incident took place which again forced western Pennsylvania to feel the sting of Indian vengeance.

General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, made a treaty with the Six Nations and the Delaware, Shawnee and other western tribes in which large tracts of land north and west of the Ohio were ceded to the United States. The majority of Indians refused to give up their homes this easily and would not acknowledge the treaty. Aroused further by the British traders, they went on the warpath and sent many war parties again into the valleys of the Ohio and Allegheny.

General Harmar and St. Clair were each sent

Congratulations

TO

BUTLER COUNTY *on its 150th Birthday*



EMIL TRACY

KARL KIKEL

The Company was organized in 1924 by Chas. J. Mannas as Mannas Typewriter Co. for sales and service of Royal Typewriters.

Purchased by Karl Kikel and Emil Tracy in March 1946, and reorganized as Tracy & Kikel at that time, expanding sales and service to office supplies, equipment and furniture.

TRACY & KIKEL

236 West Jefferson Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Butler County Hairdressers Ass'n



Shops

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BUTLER COUNTY

HAIRDRESSERS ASSOCIATION



to quell these Indian uprisings and both were decisively defeated. It was at the defeat of St. Clair's forces that General Richard Butler, the namesake of our county and county seat, was killed. Encouraged by these two great victories, the Indian attacks grew more bold and intense.

The Harbison Incident

Of the several atrocities occurring within Butler County, the capture of Mrs. Harbison, wife of the frontier scout, John Harbison, ranks as the most tragic.

Their home was located only 200 yards from a blockhouse on the east bank of the Allegheny River opposite the site of Freeport. On a Sunday morning while she and her three children were sleeping, several Indians entered her home. They pulled her out of bed by her feet and then set about rummaging the place.

She scrambled to her feet, managed to grab the year old baby and five year old boy and ran outside screaming for help. An Indian dashed after her and clasped his hand over her mouth. Another tried to tomahawk her, but the first staved off the blow claiming Mrs. Harbison for his squaw.

Trying to frighten them off, she kept telling them about the large number of armed men in the blockhouse. The Indians believed her and decided to leave, but they forced her along with them.

The three year old boy, who would not come

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out of the cabin was rebelling violently at what was going on. The Indians tried to take him along, but he refused to go. Provoked, by his stubborn refusal, they grabbed him by his feet, beat his head against the threshold, then stabbed and scalped him. Mrs. Harbison collapsed at this horrifying sight clutching her youngest desperately. They slapped her to consciousness, then hurried her along. Finding some horses nearby, they put her and her boy on them and sent them off with two guards.

As they were descending the steep banks of the Allegheny, the horse carrying the boy fell and threw him off. When they crossed the river the boy began to grieve over the murder of his brother and the injuries he received in his fall. Provoked by this, one of the Indians murdered and scalped him also. Mrs. Harbison again fell senseless to the ground with her youngest lying beneath her. To bring her to her senses, they beat her and walked her knee deep in the river.

Unable to get the horses across the stream, they pushed ahead on foot and made camp that evening near Kearns Crossing, a couple of miles north of Butler. They bound her the first night while they both stayed awake on guard. Through the daytime, they would take turns guarding her and scouting the woods for signs of any rescue parties.

On the following morning, the Indian on guard began to stretch the scalp of her oldest boy on a hoop. Enraged, she grabbed his tomohawk and nearly succeeded in killing him. He detected her in the nick of time, but, for some reason, overlooked the incident.

All this time she had to do without food because of the beatings she had received on her face and mouth.

The next morning her guard was weary for lack of sleep and dozed off. She wanted desperately to tomahawk him but could not because the baby would

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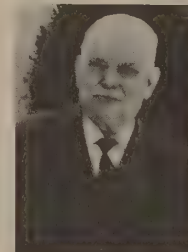
cry as soon as she put him out of her arms. Instead she decided to escape taking a course which would throw her captors off her trail. That evening passed without incident.

The following evening it began to rain so she tried to gather some dry leaves to make a bed. This proved impossible for as soon as the child was out of her arms it cried. Fearing the noise she picked him up listening for signs of discovery.

Hearing footsteps, she scurried into the branches of a fallen tree, squeezing her child close to her breast. Dusk had begun to settle and helped her to hide.

The Indian who came to investigate the noise stopped at the very spot where the baby cried. He put down his gun and stood listening for two hours. Finally called by his companions, he let out a soul harrowing yell and departed. Mrs. Harbison moved quickly away from this spot and tried to rest in the rain until morning.

Painfully and courageously she forced herself through the rain for two more days. At last on the fifth day, she reached the safety of the fort. She was spotted on the opposite side of the Allegheny, but the men from the fort were very cautious in coming to get her for fear she was a decoy sent out by the



Albert E. Koch



John E. Koch

As Butler celebrated its Centennial in the year 1900, Frank Koch & Sons Hardware store opened for business at 127-129 South Main Street. The proprietors were Albert J. Koch and his brother, John E. Koch.

In appreciation of the material assistance given them at the inception of the business by their father, Frank Koch and a brother, Charles S. Koch, (then engaged in the lumber business) the business has from its start been conducted under the trade name of Frank Koch & Sons.

Starting in a modest way as a retail hardware store, the firm, keeping in step with the progress of the community, soon engaged in the wholesale supply of hardware items throughout Western Pennsylvania.

At present the firm stocks its merchandise in five warehouses, the largest of which occupies the site of the former Hamilton Bottle works, with railroad siding facilities.

To better serve the community the firm has always specialized in stocking a complete line of all available hardware items at all times.

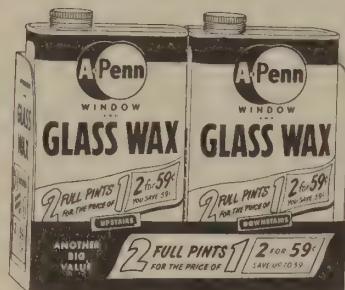
The business was conducted at its Main Street location until Sunday, February 9, 1941, when a disastrous fire completely destroyed the building. The following day business was conducted without interruption from a well-known Butler landmark, the former Oil Well Supply Company at 300 East Cunningham Street which had shortly before been acquired by Frank Koch & Sons and used as a warehouse, from which location business is being conducted at the present time.

Since the death of Albert J. Koch on December 17, 1943, the store continues to serve the hardware needs of the community under the supervision of John E. Koch.

FRANK KOCH & SONS

300 E. Cunningham St. : Butler, Pa.

for REAL VALUE



**Buy A-PENN at Your A & P Store
A-PENN OIL CO., Butler, Pa.**

Indians. She was so changed from her five days of barbarous treatment, exposure and flight, that her nearest neighbors did not recognize her. The skin on her legs and feet hung in shreds and she couldn't touch her feet to the floor for two weeks because of the excruciating pain.

Power of the Indians Broken

It was "Mad Anthony" Wayne who finally succeeded in bringing an end to the power of the western tribes. His army "The Legion of the United States" routed the Indians in the Battle of the Fallen Timbers August 20, 1794, in Ohio. This defeat forever broke the power of the western tribes and resulted in the ultimate surrender to the United States of posts Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac, Miami, and many other posts held by the British.

With the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, August, 1795, the defeated Indians ceded to the United States about 25,000 square miles north of the Ohio River including about 2/3 of the present state of Ohio. Western Pennsylvania was now free of Indian raids and the settlers moved in rapidly.

The first men who came into the county for the purpose of becoming permanent settlers were David Studebaker and Abraham Snyder.

The Indians Give Up Claims To Western Pennsylvania

In 1784 and 1785 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania received clear title to the land northwest of the Ohio River, Allegheny River and Conewango Creek. At the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784, the Six Nations gave up their claim to this territory receiving as recompense \$5000. (General Richard Butler was one of the representatives of Pennsylvania at this Treaty.) However, still another treaty had to be made in 1785 as this same land was claimed by the Wyandote, Delaware, and other western tribes. For the relinquishment of their claims, they received \$2000 at Fort McIntosh.

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Indian Towns & Trails of Butler County

- Indian Towns and Trails
- Venango Trail
- Washington's Journey to French Trail
- General Direction East-West Trail
- Mrs. Harbison's Route of Capture



Butler County Automobile Dealers' Association

Butler County Motor Co. Butler, Pa.
FORD

John W. Cook Butler, Pa.
STUDEBAKER

Eisler-Shaffer Motor Co. Butler, Pa.
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH

L. J. Forcht Sales Butler, Pa.
LINCOLN—MERCURY

F. C. Hoch Motor Co. Butler, Pa.
DODGE—PLYMOUTH

Keagles' Trading Post Butler, Pa.
DeSOTO—PLYMOUTH

Evans City Motor Co. Evanc City, Pa.
DODGE—PLYMOUTH

Butler Nash Co. Butler, Pa.
NASH

J. W. Cheeseman Slippery Rock, Pa.
CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE—GMC TRUCK

F. J. Keck Garage Butler, Pa.
WILLYS

Glock Motor Co. Chicora, Pa.
DeSOTO—PLYMOUTH

Kelly Auto Co. Bruin, Pa.
CHEVROLET

Don Lord Motor Co. Butler, Pa.
OLDSMOBILE

Jordan Motor Co. Valencia, Pa.
DeSOTO—PLYMOUTH

C. A. Snyder, Inc. Butler, Pa.
PONTIAC—INTERNATIONAL TRUCK

J. H. Ramsey and Son Zelienople, Pa.
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH

Markels Garage Zelienople, Pa.
CHEVROLET

Petrolia Motor Co. Petrolia, Pa.
FORD

Universal Motor Sales Butler, Pa.
BUICK

Standard Motor Co. Butler, Pa.
CHEVROLET—CADILLAC

Zellsman Motor Co. Butler, Pa.
STUDEBAKER



AERIAL VIEW — CITY OF BUTLER

Evolution of a County



EVEN BEFORE the title to the territory of Western Pennsylvania was secured the State was making plans for its disposition.

During the late years of the Revolution, the bills of credit issued by the State and by Congress depreciated greatly. Unable to pay her soldiers in any other way, the State of Pennsylvania issued these "Depreciated Certificates" to her soldiers and made them redeemable for lands sold by the State.

Depreciation Lands

In order to provide for the redemption of these "Depreciated Certificates" the State in 1783 set aside a large tract of land in western Pennsylvania which was known as the Depreciation Lands. The northern boundary of these lands passed east and west through the center of Butler County.

Donation Lands

Also in 1783, the state set aside another tract of land which was to be par-

celed off to its soldiers according to their rank. This was done to fulfill a promise made to soldiers who served under Washington. The southern boundary of the Donation Lands was formed by the northern boundary of the Depreciation Lands. These lands were to be distributed by lottery.

Struck District

In 1785, the State further provided that an agent explore the Donation and Depreciation Lands, and report those unfit for cultivation. These areas became known as the 'Struck District' and were withdrawn from the Lottery. The 'Struck District' later proved to contain most of the County's oil lands.

Settlement Act of 1792

The lands of the Struck District and the balance of the Depreciation and Donation Lands were disposed of by the Settlement Act of 1792.

This act provided for the sale of these lands which had not been settled and improved by 1794. Much controversy arose between the settlers and the land

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LION'S CLUB

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



DISTRICT 14-F

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Mugridge, W. Kenneth
Nevins, Clifford R.
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Olson, Paul J.
Paul, William T.
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Sarver, Walter L.
Scholter, Kenneth W.
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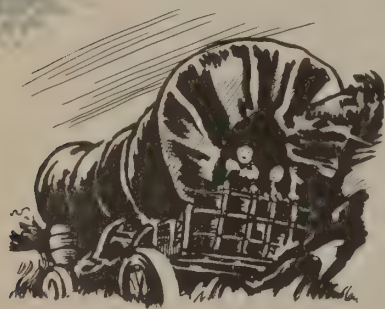
LIFE MEMBERS

Cunningham, William H.
Grohman, Edward J. C.
McAlpine, William
Oesterling, Adolph L.

speculators as a result of this act since it was impossible to settle in Western Pennsylvania prior to 1796 because of the Indian Wars.

The land speculators who bought up large tracts of land would force the settlers off the land by suits of ejectment claiming they had not been settled by 1794. These suits were common practice until a shooting occurred in 1815. After the shooting, the land speculators resorted to compromise and arbitration giving the settlers a chance to hold on to their lands.

A good deal of the land which eventually found its way into the hands of the speculators was first owned by Robert Morris, Revolutionary patriot and Washington's Secretary of the Treasury. Morris owned about 90,000 acres of land, a large portion of it in the upper half of Butler County. Finally he became so loaded down with real estate, he lost all and spent six years in a debtors prison.



A Home In The Wilderness

Although the very first settlers of Butler County came on foot, the majority came on the famous Conestoga Wagons. The women and children would ride in the wagon on top of the household effects. Above their heads would hang their rifles.

The older boys drove the cattle while the father would drive the horses or walk along side. They would journey by day and camp at night.

At that time, the hills they crossed were a sea of forests broken only by Indian trails, animal paths and mountain streams. Copperheads and rattlesnakes were abundant. Panthers, cats, wolves, and bears constantly preyed for food. Deer were everywhere. After a slow and hard journey the settlers would reach the spot in the wilderness which would be their home.

The first task for the settlers when they reached the site of their home was to build a preliminary shelter. This was a half-faced cabin of poles and bark with a big log rolled in front against which a fire was kindled.

The next step was to select the spot for a log cabin and this was always near a spring. All the neighbors from near and far would gather to help put up the cabin. From among these, splitters, cornermen, and carpenters were chosen.

After everyone was assigned to his duties, the men would go out, fell the timber and split the clapboard and puncheons. When enough timber was cut for the house a day was picked for the raising of the cabin. Work started at the crack of dawn. The cornermen would notch the logs when they were lifted, then put them

Butler County Medical Society

(Organized January 3, 1867)



Milton Ackerman
Richard Allsopp
William Armstrong
George Beatty
Guy Branberg
Alan Brown
John Burn
John Camp
E. E. Campbell
Ralph Christie
Delmas Cribbs
Carl Danielson
Charles De Wolfe
Francis DeLong
Paul Demerit
Robert Diess
Nicholas Dombart
James Donaldson
J. V. Donaldson
Jane Dunaway
A. M. Duster
Robert Eckert
Harry Eisenberg
W. L. Eisler
Homer Filson
David Fitzsimmons
W. R. Fitzsimmons
William Fleming
George Glinsky
Donald Goehring
John Grossman
Paul Hinchberger
Vincent Hoch

Merle Horner
C. E. Imbrie
David Imbrie
Gordon Jones
C. A. Judge
George Kulick
Michael Kulick
J. A. Llewellyn
Robert Lucas
Edward Lutton
Ernest Moore
Harry Morris
Earle Mortimer
Max Nast
Frederick Purdum
Joseph Purvis
Byron Ramsey
F. W. Rudolph
John Shadle
Dean Shannon
Carmen Spina
Harry St. Clair
Mary St. Clair
Calvin Standen
Arthur Stewart
Edward Sutton
Edward Toloff
Charles Turnblacer
C. Y. Veenis
John Vesley
Ralph Walker
Harry Wilson
Ralph Wymer

Frederick Young



Since 1911, P. J. OESTERLING & SON, INC., has been conducting a progressive feed business in Butler County. The Company originally formed in 1911 by P. J. Oesterling and his son, Walter F. Oesterling, (both deceased) started in a modest way at 354 East Jefferson Street. Later, additional warehouses were added as the business progressed. In 1927 the Company was Incorporated, most of the stock being purchased by local farmers. In 1931 the first branch store was started at Hooker, Pa. Today, P. J. Oesterling & Son, Inc., has 20 retail outlets, and manufactures their own brand of fresh SUN-SIDE FEEDS for poultry, dairy cows, and a number of specialty feeds. The Company is now headed by W. Clyde Oesterling, son of the late president, Walter F. Oesterling.

**Remember—"Sun-Side Feeds are Famous for Their
FINE QUALITY & FRESHNESS"**

P. J. OESTERLING & SON, Inc.

CASH FEED STORES

DIAL 3-745 - 3-705

MAIN OFFICE & MILLS AT BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



Walter F. Oesterling



P. J. Oesterling



Clyde Oesterling

in place. Other men would set the joists and floor puncheons. The carpenters would saw out the areas for doors, windows, and the chimney. Next came the task of building a chimney, usually of mud and sticks, then the clapboard roof.

After this came the refinements. The floors were leveled off with adzes. The doors and window frames were fitted. The window openings were covered with deer skin or greased paper. Tables, stools and benches were made from crude split logs. Beds were built against the wall and pegs inserted all around the room for hanging garments. Above the broad fire place they would usually hang a pair of bucks' antlers on which to hang their rifles.

Most of the first settlers also set up a loom to weave the linen, wool, and linsey-wooley cloth for the families' needs.

In this early home food was plain but wholesome. They had cornbread, cornpone, Johnny cake, mush and milk. They would eat psittamon, which was dried venison beaten in a mortar and mixed with parched corn, maple sugar and deer tallow. They had hominy, succotash, and plenty of wild game, berries and fruits when in season.

Later on, when fields were cleared and planted, the settlers had wheat, rye, buckwheat, and barley. Domesticated animals afforded them mutton, pork, beef, and veal along with domesticated fowl.

Organization of Butler County

By Act of Legislature on March 12, 1800, the County of Butler was officially born. This Act provided for the attachment of Butler County to Allegheny County for administrative purposes. The act also provided that the county seat be located no further than four miles from the center of the county. Thus on March, 1803, three men were authorized to survey 300 acres on the north side of the Connoquenessing Creek and lay out lots for sale, setting aside a piece of land not exceeding five acres for county buildings.

From 1800 to the end of 1803, a total of \$5,528.90½ in taxes was collected from the four original townships of Connoquenessing, Middlesex, Slippery Rock and Buffalo.

Erection of County Buildings

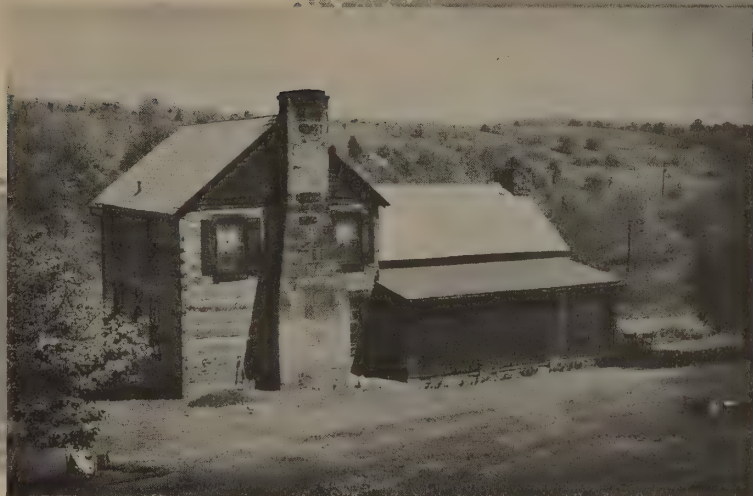
In November, 1803, the first meeting of the county commissioners was held in a log house on the site of the Nixon Hotel. This log house was used for holding court and for other public purposes until the erection of the County Building.

In March, 1854, the courts approved the present division of 33 townships, each one being approximately 5 miles square.

From 1800 to 1871, a number of attempts were made to carve new counties out of Butler and the adjoining counties. However, none of the attempts received

*“With the very best of Good Wishes
for
Continuous Growth and Prosperity”*

A & P FOOD STORES



OLD BUTLER COUNTY HOME—ORIGINAL SECTION BUILT ABOUT 1853

enough support from Butler County residents to succeed.

In 1807, the first court house was built for \$4793.00 and served the purpose of the county until 1851 when a new and bigger court house was proposed. The new court house was completed in 1855 at a cost of \$40,000. In 1877, the cupola was remodeled and a \$10,000 clock installed.

Twenty-eight years later the court house of 1855 burned and plans were immediately formulated for the building of a new one. This one was completed three years later in 1886, and except for some remodeling in 1908 this is the court house of the present day.

An attempt to remove the county seat to the center of the county was seriously considered in 1852. It would have placed the county seat near the site of the Holyoke Church in Center Township.

The first county jail was a pig pen which stood a short distance from the log house used for the first court sessions. In 1804, a new jail of logs and brick was erected on the present site of the Peoples' Telephone Building, and proved adequate until 1817 when a new stone jail was built on the present location. In 1867, a new and larger jail was built for the county's needs. In 1898, the jail was completely remodeled.

To care for its poor and destitute families, Butler County built a County Home which was completed in 1900.

Founding and Settling of the County Seat

Robert Morris was the original owner of the land upon which Butler was destined to be built. In 1805, these lands passed into the hands of Robert Graham and the Cunningham Brothers. It appears that the Cunningham brothers knew before March, 1800 where the boundaries of the County would be set and had anticipated the county seat to be located near its center. Since they owned the most favorable spot in the vicinity they proposed a plan for using it as the county seat.

The commissioners who were sent to investigate were favorably impressed by the land proposed for the County seat. One of the commissioners described it as follows: "The situation is beautiful, being on an eminence which descends in all directions, the land scarce of timber, but sufficiently dry and large bodies of meadow ground near the seat. The site will have the advantage of the creek with sundry springs of water, and coal banks near, limestone, and freestone quarries partly adjoining the site, the ridges, all pointing into the valley, will be convenient for roads from every direction."

How well the owners of this land influenced the commissioners in favor of their proposal is seen by the fact that the State Legislature adopted a plan for the location of the County seat and division of land almost exactly as they had proposed.

In August, 1803, the town lots were laid out and sold at public auction. David Dougal bought lot No. 1 on the northeast corner of the Diamond for \$100. Other lots along Main Street sold for \$20 to \$126.

Highlights

The first public celebration was held on the 4th of July, 1804. A table 100 feet long was set up and loaded with plenty of food and drink for all. Everyone sang Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia with spirit and fervor befitting the occasion.

On May 2, 1817, a charter was issued incorporating the town into a borough. At this time there were about 250 people and about 34 houses in the borough.



By 1828, the population had grown to about 450. The streets had been graded, side walks laid and by now substantial brick dwellings were beginning to replace the primitive log cabins.

The first log cabin in Butler was built fronting the Diamond by James Thompson, a blacksmith. Another pioneer cabin was built by John Potts on the site of Troutmans store. A few years later, he moved across the street and built a hewed log house. His daughter, Sarah Potts, born in this house, was the first female child born in the city. Robert Graham, son of William Graham, born in 1803, holds the distinction of being the first male child born in the city.

William Neyman built a cabin on the site of the Masonic Temple, and his friend, Abraham Brinker built across the street. Adam Funk built his cabin where the Lowry home now stands on East Diamond Street.

The first roads out of Butler were laid out in 1803 and the first bridge across the Connoquenessing was built at the foot of Main Street in 1805 for the sum of \$500, which was considered too much money.

In 1810, a stage coach service was established between Pittsburgh and Butler which later was extended to Mercer and Erie. A little later another stage was running between Butler and Freeport. These stages were the only means of transportation until the advent of the West Penn Railroad in 1871.

The coming of this railroad heralded the beginning of a more prosperous era for Butler County and a fitting celebration, highlighted by a funeral procession and ceremony was conducted for the vanishing Stage Coach.



(NIGHT VIEW OF THE NEW TROUTMAN STORE)

FOR 86 YEARS—BUTLER COUNTY'S GREATEST STORE

A. E. TROUTMAN CO.

ESTABLISHED BY THE MERGING of
BUTLER'S TWO PIONEER DEPARTMENT STORES

ALF. M. REIBER & BRO.

1889 to 1938

A. TROUTMAN & SONS

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*THE SHOPPING CENTER of the TRI-COUNTY DISTRICT . . .
featuring only the best nationally advertised brands at prices competi-
tive with city stores—a truly great store in a great city—with
constant improvement the continued endeavor.*

CONGRATULATIONS

TO

THE CITY OF BUTLER

Founded 1800

FROM

THE BROOKS OIL COMPANY

Established 1876

●

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADOLENE LUBRICANTS

KLINGFAST

ROLL OILS

INDUSTRIAL COMPOUNDS

The first industry in Butler was John and Samuel Cunningham's grist mill of 1800. Also in the same year a tannery was built on the corner of Jefferson and Franklin Streets. These were followed in 1812 by a woolen mill and furniture shop owned by John Negley.

In 1832 John Negley drilled an 800 foot salt well on the opposite side of the Connoquenessing which proved to be a costly failure, costing him \$8,000.

The first churches built in Butler were the Presbyterian and St. Peter's Roman Catholic, both built of stone and still standing on their original locations.

The first school in the city was a log cabin on South McKean Street followed by a one story brick school which still stands at the corner of Jefferson and Cliff Streets. In 1870, the Jefferson Street School, which was considered by many too costly and too large even for future needs, was built.

In 1827, the citizens of Butler subscribed \$400 with which to buy a fire engine from Allegheny County.

In 1829, Butler had the following trade people and professional men to serve their needs: 3 blacksmith, 4 shoemakers, 3 tailors, 2 tanners, 2 saddlers, 2 plasterers, 2 bricklayers, 3 cabinet makers, 4 carpenters, 2 hatters, 1 wagon maker, 1 painter, 1 cooper (barrel maker), 1 chair maker, 7 lawyers, 2 doctors, 2 ministers, 4 school teachers, and 2 newspapers.

The first zoning ordinance was passed to keep blacksmith and carpenter shops at least 60 feet away from Main Street and the Diamond. The ordinance also ordered all horses, cows, pigs, and sheep straying on Main Street to be impounded.

The largest house in town at this period was that of General William Ayres at the corner of Main and Wayne. It was a 2½ story log house encased in brick, and served as a home, law office, and hotel. It had the misfortune, however, of having a persistent family of skunks living under its floor.

Congratulations

BUTLER COUNTY

for 150 years
of Progress



The most dependable

name in forgings

HEPPENSTALL

PITTSBURGH 1, PA.

Hearty Congratulations

TO BUTLER COUNTY

On Its
150th Anniversary

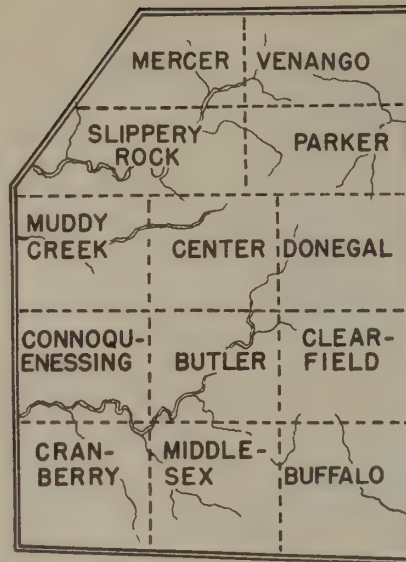
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Oldest Company
in
Continuous Operation in Butler County

Seventy-two years ago, in the village of Chicora, William H. Larkin opened a small shop for the purpose of repairing oil field pumps and steam engines. Within a few years, he was also manufacturing gas pumps.

In 1886, Larkin & Company moved to Butler where it expanded its line of products, specializing in Packers, Sand Pumps, Drilling and Fishing Tools and it wasn't long till Larkin Products were being shipped around the world. These products soon earned recognition for their fine quality and performance.

In 1946, Larkin & Company was sold by Mrs. Mary Larkin, to a group of stockholders, who elected M. E. Mitchell of Wellsville, N. Y., as President of the Company.



BUTLER COUNTY 1804 Shownig
Original 13 Townships

The first cemetery in the city was located on lots 150-151-152 on the site of the present Junior High School. In 1856, Council forbade its further use and, in 1906, it was condemned for a high school building. The graves were dug up and moved to the North Cemetery.

In 1890 the streets were lit by electricity and a sewage system was installed. In 1903 the first building over 3 stories was erected. This was the 6 story skyscraper of the Butler Savings and Trust Company.

General Richard Butler

General Butler was born in 1743, in St. Bridgets Parish, Dublin, Ireland, a son of Thomas and Eleanor Parke Butler. As a young man, he studied law, after which he served as an ensign in the expedition to Fort Pitt led by Colonel Henry Bouquet. He was Major and Lt. Colonel under Colonel Morgan during the Revolution, and helped General Wayne at the

Congratulations

To Butler County and its many fine industries for their achievements during the County's first one hundred and fifty years.

May we also extend our best wishes for your continued growth and prosperity in the years to come.



THE NATIONAL ROLL AND FOUNDRY CO.

AVONMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Specialists in
IRON and ALLOY IRON ROLLS

BEST WISHES
TO
BUTLER COUNTY
ON ITS
150th Anniversary

• • •

UNITED
ENGINEERING & FOUNDRY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

• • •

Designers and Makers of
ROLLS AND ROLLER MILL
EQUIPMENT

Battle of Saratoga and at the storming of Stony Point.

Generals Washington and Wayne considered Butler one of the ablest soldiers of the Revolution, and, in 1778, he was promoted to Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Because of his gallant services at the Capture of Yorktown, Butler was honorably designated to plant out flag upon the British garrison after the surrender of Cornwallis. However, because of military protocol, the honor was finally given to Baron Steuben. After the Revolution, Butler settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Colonel Butler became the owner of much property around Pittsburgh and was quite prominent in securing the formation of Allegheny County. In 1788, he became one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County resigning in 1790 to take up his newly elected post in the Assembly. As an Indian commissioner, he negotiated with Indians in the treaties of 1784, 1785, and 1786.

In 1790, Butler was appointed Major General under St. Clair, who was then commander in chief of the United States Army. These two headed the Army which was sent to quell the Indian uprising, and, in the bloody battle on the Miami, the allied Indians defeated the forces of General St. Clair, fatally wounding General Butler.

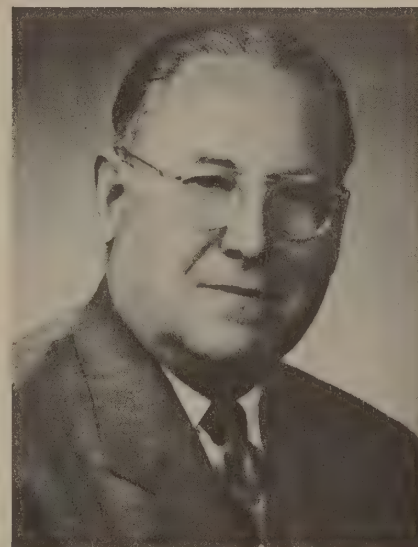
Although wounded in the arm, General Butler walked along the front lines encouraging his men. His coat was off and his arm was in a sling. After receiving a second wound in his side, he was forced to retire to the center of camp. The Indians kept closing in till the army was routed. General Butler, still alive, would not allow himself to be carried away with the retreating forces. Instead, he ordered the soldiers to take his less injured brother, shot through both legs, to safety.

In honor of this gallant soldier, Butler County, Butler Township and the City of Butler were named.

Universal Motor Sales Of Butler, Inc.

YOUR NEW BUICK DEALER

Where Satisfaction Is
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IRA KECK, OWNER

North Main Street Extension
Phone 4-705



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W. T. McCULLOUGH ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

**414-418 First Avenue
PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA**

STOP THE THIEF!

Was Stolen, on the night of the 11th ins., from the pasture at the Bear Creek Furnace, Armstrong County, Pa. A Handsome Gelding, between 15 and 16 hands high, in good condition, about 8 years old; his colour between a dark brown and a dark chestnut; has been worked in harness, and has several whip marks on his rump. He was foundered last winter, which his feet will show; the off fore foot is grown considerably the largest; he was shod all round about four weeks since; he is inclined to a hollow back.

A REWARD OF \$40

Will be paid for securing the horse and thief, if taken over 50 miles from this place, and \$20 if taken within that distance; or \$10 with reasonable charges for the horse alone.

JOHN DAVIS

Bear Creek Furnace, June 12, 1826

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

SUMMARY

From the Pittsburgh Recorder

Population of Pittsburgh—It appears from the census taken this year, by Mr. Joseph Barclay, and inserted in the Pittsburgh Directory for 1826, that the City contains 10,515 inhabitants; of whom 2303 were born in foreign countries—In 1820, the population of Pittsburgh was 7248. Since that time there has been an increase of 3257.

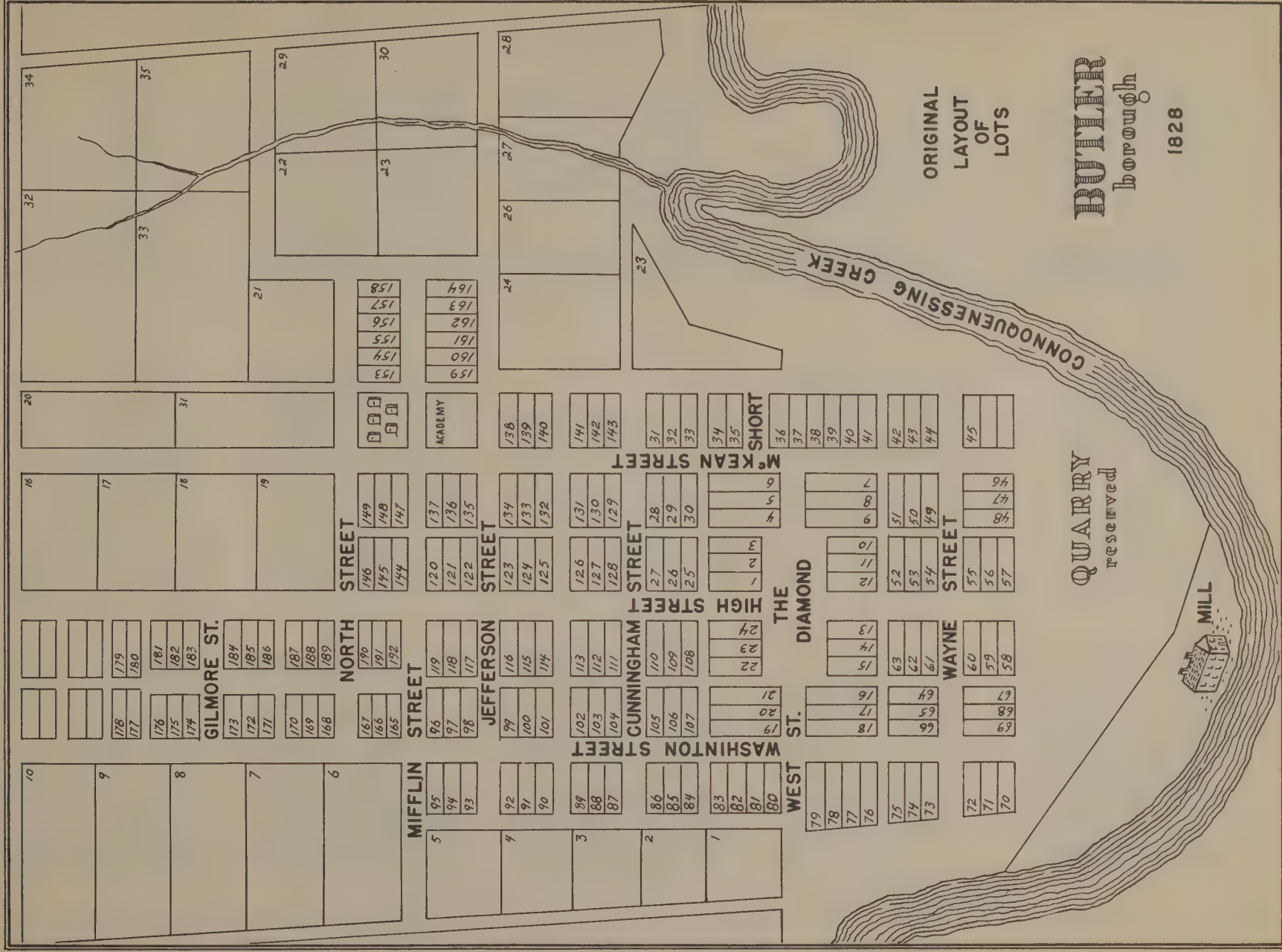
Buildings—From recent examination it is ascertained that there are in this City 1873 buildings, comprising 2360 tenements, and are as follows:—brick, three stories high, do. two stories, 330; stone, two stories high, 10; frame, three stories high, 10; do, two stories, 623; do, one story 280; churches and public buildings, all brick 17; shops, factories, mills, &c. 438.

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

*Congratulations to
Butler County
on its 150th
Birthday*

●

ALLIED OIL CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



Congratulations

BUTLER COUNTY

EAST JEFFERSON STREET SHOPPING CENTER

NEIGH BROS.

PENN HARDWARE

PENN CLEANERS

MORRISON'S DRUG STORE

P. J. OESTERLING & SON

AL'S MARKET

L & L AUTO WRECKING

NICK FRATTO

MONROE HOTEL

DeROSE BARBER SHOP

NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.

PENN ELECTRIC REPAIR

BUTLER ENGINE & FOUNDRY

HUGHES FEED STORE

JOHN COOK

J. W. McKEE

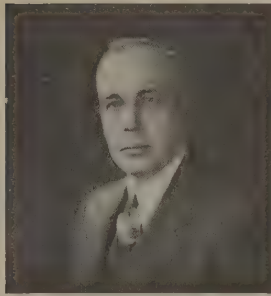
SHEET METAL WORKS

BUTLER COUNTY OFFICIALS

1147134



Joseph S. Daugherty
County Treasurer



Earl B. Walker
Sheriff



William B. Purvis
Judge



J. A. Magill
Register & Recorder



Beulah K. Ripper
Clerk of Courts



Ray G. Miller
Prothonotary



Clyde S. Shumaker
District Attorney



Jury Commissioners
William Porterfield
William J. Angert



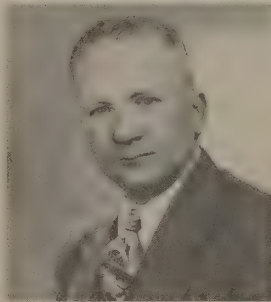
J. Charles Dengler
Coroner



Erma Kennedy
County Auditor



Sam Mahan
County Commissioner



Albert L. McCandless
County Commissioner



C. E. Cronenwett
County Commissioner

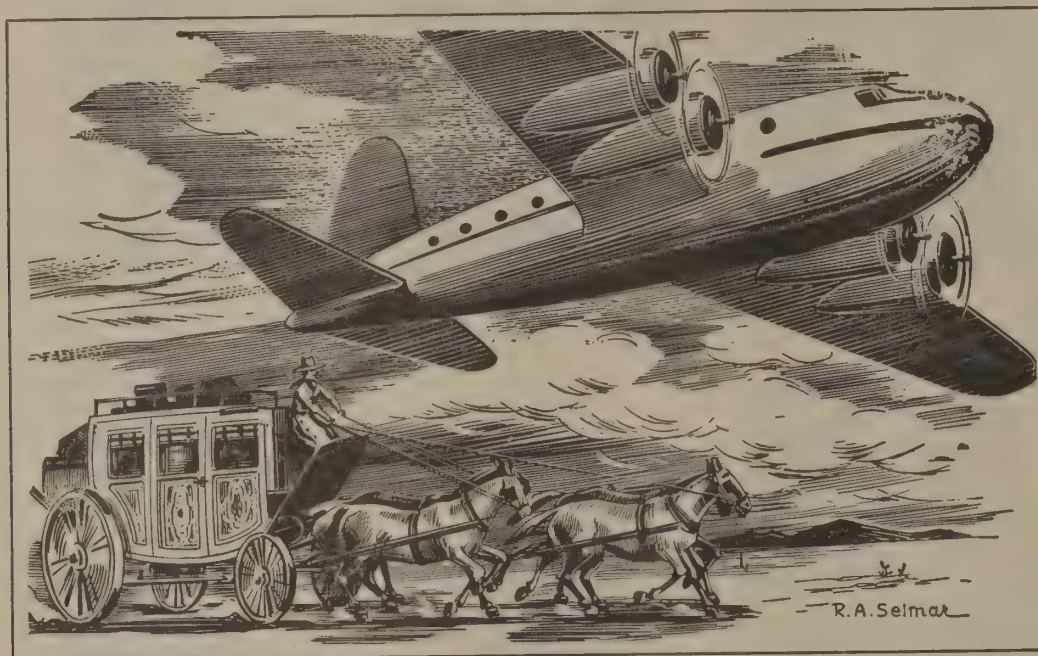


Della M. Shomaker
County Auditor



Paul L. Boyd
County Auditor

KEEPING PACE with the PROGRESS of BUTLER



BUTLER SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY POINTS WITH PRIDE TO ITS 82
YEARS OF CONTINUOUS BANKING AND TRUST SERVICE IN THIS COMMUNITY
AND TO ITS CONTRIBUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL
AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

WE PLEDGE OUR FULL SUPPORT TO A CONTINUATION OF THIS CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY

BUTLER SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

MAIN AND JEFFERSON STREETS

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

BRANCH OFFICES IN ● EAST BRADY ● FOXBURG ● PARKERS LANDING

CITY of BUTLER OFFICIALS



MRS. FRANCES WISE
City Controller



HONORABLE
THOMAS R. NICHOLSON
Mayor



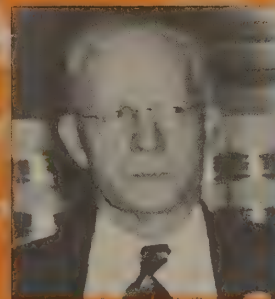
MISS CAROLINE COVERT
City Treasurer



GEORGE KAPP
Councilman



A. J. WINTERS
Councilman



C. C. (CHAL) MILLER
Councilman



CHARLES BARNHART
Councilman

GEORGE PALM
PALM MACHINE SHOP



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CHAS. J. BRANDBERG
KESSELMAN & CO.



BUTLER was a pioneer city
in the manufacture of oil field equipment



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JOSEPH B. SHERMAN
STAR IRON WORKS



THOMAS D. SHUFFLIN
SHUFFLIN & GREEN



W. H. GREEN
SHUFFLIN & GREEN



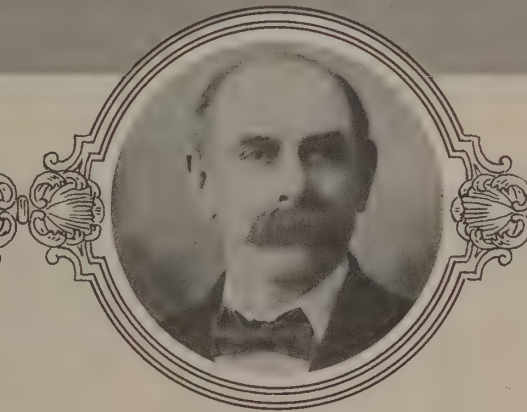
"this is a **TRIBUTE** to the
individuals who share that honor"

ALSO

DAVID CAMPBELL, SR.
FRANK BOLE
BEN MASSETH
CHARLES M. HEETER
MADISON STARR
JAKE LEIDECKER
JOE FRANKLIN



JAMES E. WISE
ETNA MFG. CO.



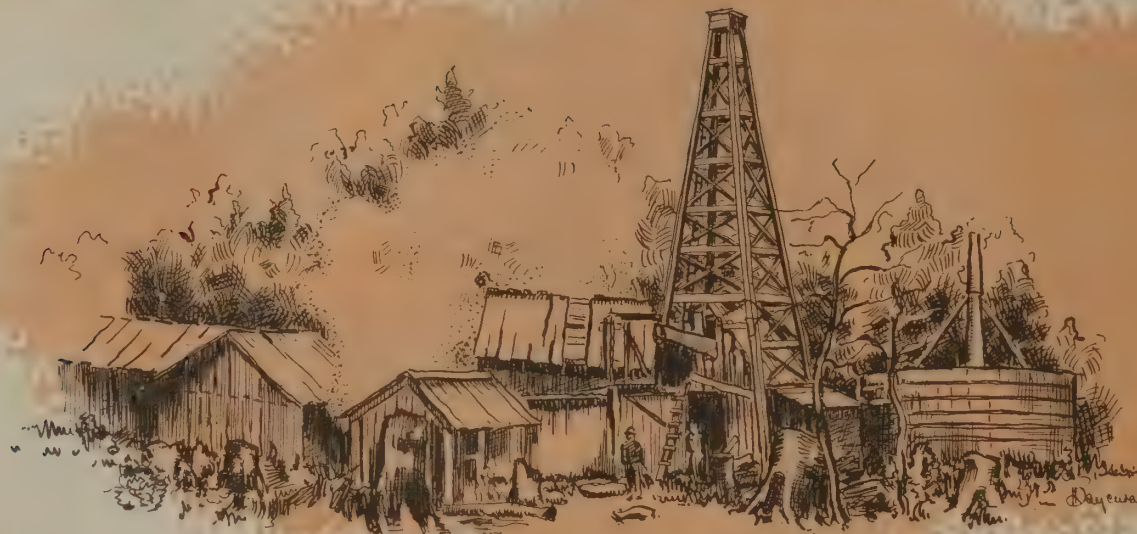
EVAN EVANS
EVANS MFG. CO.



H. B. MacKINNEY
BUTLER ENGINE & FOUNDRY

Compliments of **SPANG & COMPANY**

Natural Resources and Industries



WITH THE COMING of our pioneer forefathers into the wilderness of Butler County, many needs for civilized existence had to be provided. To fulfill these needs, many of the County's first industries were established.

However, a number of these are not recorded and the dates of others are forgotten, making it difficult to give proper credit to all of Butler County's first industries.

Grist mills were of major importance to the early settler for they provided him with a means to grind his grain. Saw mills provided him with timber for his building needs. Woolen and carding mills offered him cloth for his warmth and comfort. Tanneries gave him leather for his various needs. Brick yards furnished the brick which came into general use as a building material about a quarter century after Butler County was established. All these, along with coal, limestone, salt wells, and a few others number among Butler County's earliest industries.

Forests

When the first settlers came into Butler County, they found a wilderness of

oak, elm, chestnut, walnut, ash, hickory, maple, and other hardwood trees. These provided the settlers with a great source of lumber for many years.

In 1804, in Jackson Township, Detmar Basse built what is considered to be one of Butler County's earliest industries, a saw mill.

Today, our white oak is used to make barrels for aging whiskey with most of our other lumber being used for construction. The scrubby trees of our forests are being made into pit posts for mines and stringers for the steel mills. These stringers serving as a base on which to pile steel.

Salt Wells

In order to provide salt for their daily needs, the settlers had to rely on salt wells. These were drilled and the salt brine from them was evaporated.

Thomas Collins drove the first salt well near Kearns Crossing in 1811. To evaporate the brine, he dug coal from a nearby hill. This well was finally abandoned because the salt had an oily taste.

In 1824, another well was drilled in Lancaster Township to a depth of 339 feet. Water was used for power and it took the workmen a whole year to drill the well.



B. P. O. ELKS No. 170

105 WEST PEARL STREET

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

1890

1950



At the turn of the century, producing salt in this manner proved unprofitable and all salt drilling operations ceased.

Lead

Many Butler County settlers claim to have seen lead which the Indians found along the Connoquenessing Creek near Butler and Harmony. This, however, has never been discovered.

Clay and Shale

There are a number of deposits of clay and shale found in Butler County. These are used for brick, sewer pipe, fire clay, cement and pottery. The clays are unexposed however, and are not well known.

The lower Kittanning clay is well developed in this County as in adjoining Counties. The only recent development of clay in the County is at Mars, Callery, and West Winfield.

Stone

Quarry Street, which is under the Main Street Bridge, got its name from a municipally owned stone quarry located there many years ago.

Sandstone suitable for large structural work is abundant in Butler County, and has been used to build many fine buildings within our boundaries.

Sandstone was quarried as early as 1882 at Hays Mill in Middlesex Township and in more recent years around the county seat and at West Winfield.

The County Court House, the foundation of the Chamber of Commerce Building, the base of the High School, and seven churches in Butler were built of Butler County stone.

Silica Sand

At West Winfield, there is a large deposit of Clarion sandstone ranging up to 50 feet in thickness. This sugary white rock is crushed by machine, ground in wet pans, then screened and cleaned. Although primarily sold for grinding plate glass, some is used in steel foundries.

Iron Ore

Although there is no iron ore in Butler County, small deposits were found in the early eighteen hundreds. These small amounts were suitable only for the small furnaces of that period and were mined out in a few years. Ore mines were worked as early as 1805 in Butler County.



BUTLER PUBLIC LIBRARY

Long before Pittsburgh dreamed of becoming the Steel City, Detmar Basse built the first iron furnace in this area. It was built in 1805 just outside the County limits on Pine Run Creek. Out of this iron, he made iron stoves and farm implements.

In 1822 a cold blast charcoal furnace was built in Slippery Rock Township. It produced fifteen tons of pig iron a week, which was hauled to Pittsburgh by wagon at \$5.00 a ton.

Several other furnaces were built throughout the county, but in 1854, the last furnace using local ore was shut down.

The first foundry in Butler County, the Campbell Foundry, on Etna Street exists to this day.

Coal

Thomas Collins, who dug the first salt well, also is credited with being the first to use coal commercially in 1811. He dug it out of a hillside near his salt well and used it to evaporate his salt brine.

Shortly after they settled the Harmony Society operated coal mines in order

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HILLIARD LUMBER CO.

ESTABLISHED 1922



Lumber & Millwork
Roofing — Insulation — Siding



HARRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

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COMPLIMENTS OF

JOHN TACK & SONS

EXCAVATING

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BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

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| CRANES | READY-MIXED |
| BACK HOES | CONCRETE |
| SHOVELS | SAND |
| BULLDOZERS | GRAVEL |
| TRUCKS, Etc. | CEMENT |
| BRICK, TILE, Etc. | |

BUY AND BUILD IN BUTLER

EXCAVATING
114 Spring Street
Dial 44-860

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Bantam Avenue
Dial 53-293

to supply fuel for the colony and for its salt manufacturing plant.

Geologists have located Butler County in the Lower Allegheny Coal area and claim that there were five distinct veins of bituminous and one vein of cannel coal in the county.

Coal mining was done on a small scale in the County until the advent of the railroad in 1871. In 1908, there were 25 coal companies operating in Butler County employing about 2000 men. Today we have 30 deep mines and 19 strip mines employing about 1200 men.

The original deposits of bituminous coal in Butler County has been estimated at 4,570,000,000 tons and in 1942 the strip mines accounted for 267,238 tons of coal mined in the County.

Bituminous Coal Production of Butler County (net tons)

| 1885 | 1895 | 1905 | 1915 | 1925 | 1935 | 1940 | 1949 |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 85,429 | 233,104 | 550,589 | 1,036,877 | 1,996,562 | 687,023 | 833,103 | 1,612,142 |

Limestone

According to geologists, Butler County is underlaid with a bed of ferriferous limestone varying from 18 to 23 feet in thickness.

In the early days of Butler County, limestone was used by the local iron industry, but after the iron ore deposits were used up, no use could be found for the limestone and it was forgotten.

Then, in the last half of the eighteen hundreds, Pittsburgh began to grow and develop its steel industry. All this offered a good market for lime and limestone and led Butler to look to its limestone deposits once again. In 1893, the West Winfield mine began production and is producing to this day. The several limestone mines in Butler County are so gigantic that the entire population of Butler and Allegheny County could easily be placed in them.

In the early days of the industry, limestone was used mostly for construction as it provided the only material for mortar and plaster. Later, its value in neutralizing acid soils and as a plant food led to its extensive use in agriculture. Lime is also one of the cheapest alkalis available.

The development of nylon and other similar textile fibers and plastics which use limestone as necessary basic raw materials in the early stages of the manufacturing process, suggest endless possibilities for this industry.

Oil

Long before the drilling of the first well, oil was used by the Indians and early settlers for medicine. It was supposed to cure rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, weakness in the stomach, bruises, and many other ills.

The greatest source of oil prior to 1846 was along Oil Creek where the settlers found it floating on the water.

In 1847, Samuel Kier of Pittsburgh bottled oil which he obtained from his father's salt well near Tarentum and sold it as medicine. Unable to dispose of all the oil he had, he searched for a way to make it usable for lamp fuel. In 1850, he found a way to distill the oil and thus eliminate the smoke and odor when it was lit. This product was called carbon oil.

Since it was cheap, safe, and available, it came into general use in western Pennsylvania and New York City. The demand for this product soon exceeded the supply.

It was not until 1859 that a method was found to produce large volumes of oil for commercial use. This was when Colonel Drake drilled the first successful oil well at Titusville.

A few years after Drake drilled his well, oil was discovered in Butler County. This gave rise to a robust, glamorous era in Butler County which was never equalled.

The first oil company in Butler County, the Pioneer Oil Company of 1861, was a failure. Many companies followed nevertheless, and

many fortunes were made for Butler County proved a fertile spot for oil discoveries.

Between 1860 and 1900, much oil was found in Butler County and some of the gushers were so large they controlled the market price of oil. Petrolia, Karns City, Millerstown (Chicora), and Butler (Thorn Creek), each had its oil boom. Although oil is still being found in Butler County, the days of the large oil gushers have long been over.

In 1884 on Thorn Creek, the Phillips Brothers struck a well which flowed 4200 barrels of oil the first day. This demoralized the market and oil dropped 8 cents a barrel. A couple of months later, and only 360 feet away from the Phillips well, Christie struck a well which produced 7000 barrels a day for several days. This was the biggest gusher the oil country ever knew. However, a few weeks later and in the same Thorn Creek field, Colonel Armstrong drilled a well which flowed 8000 barrels the first day.

Storage and transportation was a difficult problem for the young oil industry. Wagons and flat boats were the only method of transportation available for a number of years.



Optimist Club

of Butler, Pa.

"Friend of the Boy"

Governor District No. 1 — 1950-1951

D. J. ANGELONI

Past Presidents of Butler Optimist Club

1946-47—Robert O. Crawford

1948-49—Perry L. Uber

1947-48—Irvin Grossman

1949-50—Dean Barkley

1950 - 1951

OFFICERS

ADOLPH YATES President
D. J. ANGELONI Vice President
DR. D. D. CANTERMAN 1st Vice Pres.
E. C. MEYER 2nd Vice President
W. L. ROE 3rd Vice President
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ROBERT O'DAY Financial Secretary
JOE STETZER Sergeant-at-Arms
C. C. WIGTON Chaplain

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Dean Barkley - Alfred Allam
Harry Goldberg - John Tack
Robert Brookhart - Marvin Crouse
Willard R. Foust - Earl Love

W. EARLE STIRLING, Secretary
112 West Wayne Street
Butler, Pennsylvania
Phone 53-296 - 35-722

WEEKLY MEETINGS, THURSDAY, 6:15 P. M. — NIXON HOTEL

Allam, Alfred J.
Allerton, J. C.
Angeloni, D. J.
Archer, Joe
Ashman, James
Bachman, A. H.
Barkley, Dean
Barnes, John
Black, Walter W.
Bortmas, C. W.
Brookhart, Robert
Canterman, Dr. D. D.
Carter, Donald J.
Crawford, Robert O.
Crouse, M. H.
Diamond, Jack
Dutton, Howard
Engel, Walter J.
Foust, W. R.

Feldstein, Leonard
Flowers, W. J.
Fuellgraf, Chas.
Gates, Clifford
Gatty, Lewis J.
Gold, L. H.
Gillott, Jos. F.
Goldberg, Harry
Goodman, Samuel
Grossman, Irvin
Heist, C. W.
Hilles, Walter
Hindman, Merle
Hindman, Wayne
Horan, Eugene
Horewitz, Jos.
Johnston, Robert
Koeppen, Robert
Kulick, Dr. Geo.

Kopelman, Samuel
Love, Earl
Mahan, Sam
Mann, A. B.
Marcus, R. M.
Meyer, E. C.
Miller, Wendell
McCandless, Albert
McCollough, Lorenzo
McCracken, F. H.
Nicholson, Thos.
Nicholas, C. W.
Niggel, Carl
O'Day, Robert J.
Rockhill, Ed
Roe, W. L.
Ross, Norman
Scheck, Ralph
Shaeffer, E. G.

Schultz, Geo.
Siegle, Calvin
Smith, Geo.
Snodgrass, K. B.
Smith, Glen
Steiner, L. F.
Stetzer, Joe
Stirling, W. Earl
Stitt, Wes
Straub, W. A.
Tack, John
Tack, F. H.
Uber, Perry L.
Wigton, C. C.
Wingert, Wm.
Yates, Adolph
Yohn, W. G.
Zucker, Dr. G. A.

Congratulations

On Your

**ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH
BIRTHDAY**

FRICK & LINDSAY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Stocking Distributors of
CARBORUNDUM PRODUCTS
PIPE - FITTINGS - VALVES
WIRE ROPE - MANILA ROPE
YALE OVERHEAD HOIST EQUIP.
THOR TOOLS
PIPE CUTTING TOOLS
PIPE THREADING TOOLS
TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT
GOULDS PUMPS
MISCELLANEOUS HAND TOOLS
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES**

Phone FAirfax 1-5700

For Mill - Mine - Factory - Contractor

When pipe lines were first introduced, the teamsters raised such a fuss that the idea was shelved for a while.

Pipe lines eventually got a foot hold and small companies sprang up like mushrooms. With so many competing for business, they were forced to cut each other's prices, and as a result, many were forced out of business. This situation was eventually remedied with the smaller companies merging into larger units. It was out of such a merger of two Butler County companies that the giant Standard Oil Company got its start.

Julius Klinger and John Berg, both residents of Butler County, were the first men to ship oil abroad. In 1863, they were forced to move 1000 barrels of oil from a Pittsburgh warehouse, so they shipped it by rail to Philadelphia, then by Clipper ship to London.

About 75,000 acres (117 square miles), of Butler County has been mapped as oil bearing and it has been estimated that there are 180,000,000 barrels of oil physically recoverable by present known methods. This includes recovery of oil by repressuring the oil sands. This would make Butler County third in the State in oil reserves and at the present rate of operations should last about 100 years.

Chronological Order of Oil Pools Discovered in Butler County

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1860—Crooked Run | 1875—Summit |
| 1869—Petrolia | 1876—Glade Mills |
| 1870—W. Liberty | 1884—Thorn Creek |
| 1873—Concord | 1885—Oneida |
| 1874—Butler Cross Belt | 1886—Saxonburg |
| 1875—Winfield | 1890—Mars |

1890—Glade
1891—Muddy Creek
1891—Clintonville
1892—Evans City
1893—Garvin
1894—N. Washington

1896—Rosenburg
1896—Criders
1900—Zelienople
1902—Unionville
1910—Callery

Crude Petroleum Produced in Butler County

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1921—874,878 barrels | 1936—457,375 barrels |
| 1926—700,241 barrels | 1941—368,176 barrels |
| 1931—564,330 barrels | 1948—954,948 barrels |

Gas

Oil and gas go hand in hand in Butler County. Where oil is found gas is to be found also.

As far back as 1840, gas was accidentally struck in Butler County while drilling for salt water. The gas was put to use in evaporating the salt brine.

In 1872, a gas well was drilled near Fairview to a depth of 1335 feet. This was the first gas in the world to be used for domestic purposes. It was also the first gas that was ever piped for any distance.

The gas sands of Butler County were considered at one time to be the most productive in the country.

The deepest gas well in Butler County prior to 1900 went to 4000 feet.

Gas production in Butler County in this century has not been very great.

The greatest gas producing wells ever drilled in Butler County were the Fruhling and Cruickshank wells drilled in 1889.

The Fruhling well produced 15,000,000 feet of gas daily while the Cruickshank well produced 12,000,000 feet of gas daily.



COMPLIMENTS OF

GULF

OIL

CORPORATION

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA

| Data on Butler County Natural Gas | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Appro. No. of Acres of Gas | Gas Wells at End of 1933 | Depth of Test Hole in Ft. |
| 60,000 | 204 | 6,680 |

**Natural Gas Produced in Butler County
(Cu. Ft.)**

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1920 | 1926 |
| 6,108,000 | 4,412,000 |
| 1923 | 1932 |
| 2,265,000 | 1,372,000 |
| 1948 | |
| 954,948 | |

**Gas Pools and Name of Field
Discovered in Butler County**

| | |
|--------|--------------|
| 1869 | 1884 |
| Butler | Clinton |
| 1896 | 1920 |
| Peters | Harrisville |
| | McCandless |
| | Seaton Creek |

1928
Buffalo Twp.

USEFUL

POISON. Mr. John Harbaugh, of Frederick county in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 22d ult. his daughter was bitten, on the ankle by a copper-head snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of the rattle-snake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three-quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy.

Niles
Butler Sentinel 1826-1830



Best Wishes

It is with great pride that you can look back over the last 150 years of progress. Your growth, both cultural and industrial, is evidence of hard work, ingenuity, and faith in the future of your community.

In all sincerity, we congratulate you, our friends, on your outstanding achievements. We are confident that the County of Butler will continue its remarkable growth.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC
COMPANY**

**GENERAL ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CORP.**

COMPLIMENTS OF

U. S.
RUBBER
COMPANY

CUSTOMERS, ATTENTION!

The subscriber takes this method of informing those indebted to him for TAILORING, or otherwise, that he wishes them to call and settle off their respective accounts immediately. He will take country produce of almost every description in payment, at a fair price until the 20th of October next—after that time, nothing but CASH will answer. Those who do not comply with this notice may rest assured, that he will collect his debts as soon as the law will permit.

JAMES GLENN

Butler, Sept. 25, 1826

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

CAUTION

The public are cautioned against taking an assignment of a note which I gave to James Spencer, for thirty nine dollars; as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. Whoever buys said note, will most assuredly buy themselves trouble!

WM. SCOTT.

Parker township, November 19, 1826

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

TO MY CREDITORS

Take notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed Monday, the 3d day of April next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the borough of Butler, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN GILLESPIE

Cranberry township, March 21, 1826

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

Congratulations

—to the people of Butler County on the occasion of their Sesqui-Centennial.

—and to Daly Brothers, distributors of El Producto Cigars in Butler for over thirty years, for an outstanding record of quality methods and fair dealing.

EL PRODUCTO

CIGARS
for real enjoyment

G. H. P. CIGAR CO., INC.
PHILA., PA.



"WE WILL WORK WITH YOU SYMPATHETICALLY AND HELPFULLY"

So states a time-tested, town-proven Armco policy. For 50 years this has been done in every community where Armco people live and work. We "build up" by "working with." In saying "best wishes to Butler County for another 150 years of progress," Armco wants to say that our own half-century of life shows how a community and an industry can grow side-by-side and work together for the development of both.



History isn't always written on Paper

Most of the time it is, but not always. Here is a man writing history on the shining surface of steel—steel for tomorrow, made today. It might be going into jet planes to circle the world, or for giant bombers to keep America strong.

Maybe it's to gather wheat on the plains of the mid-West, or to bring light to a small town in New Jersey. This Butler-made steel, like all Armco steel, helps people everywhere keep step with progress. It builds a future for Armco men and women.

For fifty years—we have a Golden Anniversary in 1950—Armco has been growing steadily in people, products and progress. Today, after half a century, we're ready to write more history for tomorrow—on Armco steel.

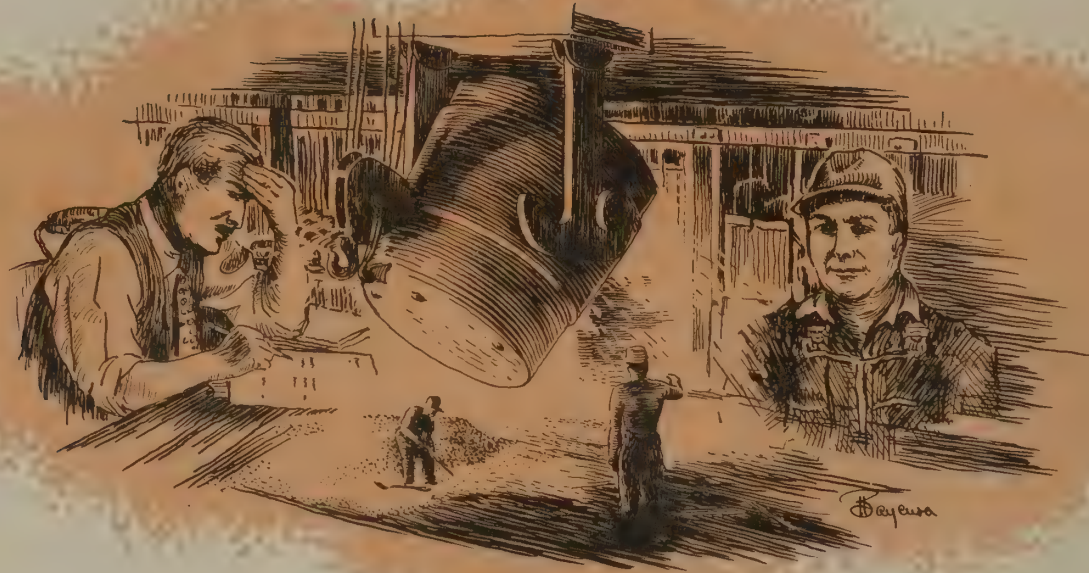
Armco Steel Corporation

50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

BUTLER DIVISION
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



Representative Industries of the County



BUTLER COUNTY industries of today are many and varied in size. The great majority of the larger industries are centered around the County seat while the smaller industries are scattered throughout the townships and boroughs.

ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION is the largest industry in Butler County. It occupies 577 acres of land in Butler Township near the town of Lyndora and employs about 3400 men and women. In its 7 open hearth furnaces and one electric furnace, it produces 30,000 tons of specialty steel each month which is shipped in various forms to every corner of the globe. Its monthly payroll runs over a million dollars.

The principal products of Armco are aluminum coated, cold rolled and hot rolled sheets and coils, electrical sheets and coils, stainless steel sheets and coils, wheels of wrought steel and zinc grip, a deep drawing zinc-coated steel.

From Armco aluminized steel are made products subject to intermittent heat such as stove ovens and exhaust pipes.

From Armco stainless are made refrigerators, auto trim, tableware, pots and pans, washing machines, fishing rods and reels, storm window hardware, and a myriad of others. It is a matter of fact that Armco produces about 20% of the nation's stainless steel.

From their coated steels are made such products as box cars, poultry equipment, culverts, and other products needing special rust proof metal.

Armco pioneered and developed the process of continuous rolling of iron and steel sheets. In the early days, rolling was a back-breaking task as the men would grip the sheets with heavy tongs and pass them through individual rolls.

Today the system Armco developed has made it possible for an ingot to begin at one end of a continuous set of rolls and come out the other end a long ribbon of steel the desired width and thickness. This ribbon of steel is then coiled like a roll of paper or sheared into sheets.

Every year Armco uses about 383,000 tons of scrap, 8,400 tons of iron ore, 136,000 tons of pig iron, and 46,00 tons of limestone to make its steel.



BUTLER COUNTY MOTOR CO.

"Your Friendly,  Ford Dealer"

CORNER SOUTH MAIN & WAYNE STREETS

The Original Ford Franchise for Butler County was held by the McIntire Motor Co., from 1912 until 1926. The agency was first located on South Monroe Street.

The McIntires built our present main building in 1919 and conducted business until 1926 when the franchise was sold to the Butler County Motor Company under which name business has been carried on until the present.

In 1945 Walter J. Cramer, President of the company, acquired the adjacent building and lot on West Wayne Street, and annexed it to the main building. (This property was originally occupied by one of the pioneers in the auto business, the Atwell Garage.)

In 1948, the fourth story was added to our Main building.

The Company is now operated by

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Walter J. Cramer..... | President and Manager |
| Meade E. Shannon..... | Treasurer |
| Glen Sherman..... | Vice President |
| James H. Lyon..... | Sales Manager |

THE PULLMAN STANDARD CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY is the second largest industry in Butler County. Its plant extends from one end of the Armco Steel Corporation in Lyndora, to the west end of the city of Butler, a distance of approximately one mile. This large plant employs about 1300 men and women and produces railway freight cars and repair parts, wheels and axles, grey iron castings and steel forgings.

The Butler plant, originally the Standard Steel Car Company, was conceived by a brilliant engineer named John M. Hansen for the purpose of building all metal freight cars.

Together with "Diamond Jim" Brady, Hansen organized the Standard Steel Company in 1902 and built a plant in Butler. In September of that year the first freight car was completed.

In 1921 and 1922 the Company tried its hand at producing the "Standard", a six and eight cylinder auto. To publicize the durability of the car, "Diamond Jim" Brady arranged an endurance contest for automobiles at Madison Square Garden and only two entries finished the test—the Standard 8 and the Haines, a Detroit product. The company soon after discontinued production of autos because of the keen competition from auto manufacturers geared specifically for auto production.

Hansen, in his lifetime, added a number of plants to the parent Standard Steel Car Company, including plants in France and Brazil. He died in 1929 just a few months before the merger of Pullman Car of Chicago with Standard Steel which brought together the eastern facilities of Standard Steel and the great middle west building shops of Pullman.

Pullman has produced over 350,000 freight cars which have been sent to every part of the world. During both wars the plant produced munitions for the armed forces. During World War II Pullman produced 6,750,000 shells and rockets, many 500 lb. bombs, and 50,000 tons of forgings besides its regular production of freight cars.

THE FRANKLIN GLASS CORPORATION located in the eastern part of the City of Butler, was originally the Standard Plate Glass Company, which was organized in 1887. In 1895, Standard Plate, after two attempts, cast perfectly a 1200 pound 62 inch telescope mirror, a task which experts claimed could not be done.

In 1927, Franklin Glass bought out the assets of Standard Plate.

Franklin Glass specializes in the manufacture of polished plate glass, bent glass, structural and colored plate glass, and ground and polished spectacle glass. It manufactures the thinnest ground and polished plate glass ever made in the world and turns out the largest size of polished plate glass in the United States—160 inches by 280 inches.

The smooth grinding sand which the plant uses to polish the plate glass to a high lustre and transparency is one of Butler County's own products.

THE PITTSBURGH LIMESTONE CORPORATION at Annandale, mines limestone and makes it into Agricultural and Furnace Lime.

DAUGHERTY REFINERY at Petrolia, now a division of L. Sonneborn & Sons, began operations in 1880. The products of this refinery are refined white mineral oils, petrolatum, and petroleum sulfonates. These products are sold to pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries as well as to manufacturers of insecticides and to various specialized fields of industrial processing such as textiles, paper, soap, metal work, and rubber plants.

In proportion to its total number of employees, Daugherty Refinery maintains one of the largest staffs of chemists assigned to research, development and control in the industry.

THE FRETZ MOON TUBE COMPANY, INC., of East Butler, founded in 1923, is known the world over for its development of a process to make endless pipe by continuous feeding of a narrow strip steel into heating, forming, and welding machine.

It holds basic and auxiliary patent rights to the continuous pipe manufacturing process and also to a special galvanizing process. Fretz Moon Tube is now the largest exclusive producer of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch standard steel pipe in the world, and its assembly line is capable of turning out 1,177 feet of continuous pipe. Manufacturers and fabricators buy the bulk of the steel pipe turned out by the local concern, while the conduit is sold to electrical jobbers.

THE BUTLER SHIRT FACTORY, reorganized from the Spaide Shirt Company, is located in the city of Butler. This company makes enough shirts to supply every man and boy in Butler County one shirt every week.

THE CASTLE RUBBER COMPANY in East Butler was organized in 1922 and has expanded continuously. They make such rubber products as golf ball centers, air brake parts, accelerator pedals, bumpers and other automobile parts, parts used in oil field equipment and rubber covering for steel rolls. The plant specializes in making rubber parts to order and makes no standard products of its own.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY of Butler started operations in 1879, twenty years after Colonel Drake drilled his famous well in Titusville. Today the company manufactures white mineral oils, petrolatums, motor oils, odor-

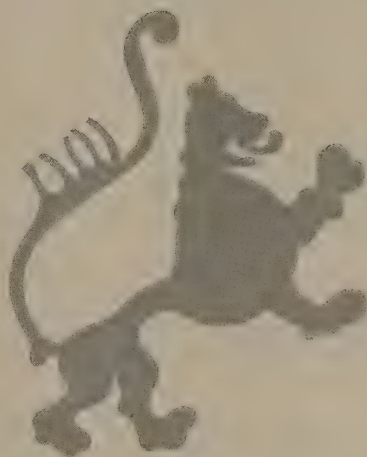
Congratulations
TO
BUTLER COUNTY
ON ITS
150th ANNIVERSARY



BUTLER
CONSOLIDATED COAL CO.

Craftsmen-Ziegler co.

Butler's Youngest and Largest
Commercial Printing Plant



Craftsmen-Ziegler Company was founded in 1937 by George Colley and Lamont McCandless. In 13 years the company has grown from two men to its present size of over 50 employees, producing quality printing and lithography for the leading advertisers of Western Pennsylvania.

In 1900, Butler's Centennial Year, the program was printed in Pittsburgh, due to the lack of facilities in Butler. This year, the Sesqui-Centennial Program has been produced entirely in Butler by the Craftsmen-Ziegler Company.

less base oils, sulfonates, and specialty household products under the trade name of Penn Drake.

Pennsylvania Refining developed a secret process which removes from petro-latums all of the elements that are unstable and cause kerosene taste and odor. This pioneer development by Pennsylvania Refining permits the making of petroleum-base medicinal ointments and cosmetics that do not turn rancid but remain pure and sweet indefinitely.

THE PENN DIXIE CEMENT COMPANY was known up to a few years ago as the West Penn Cement Company. This company mines limestone and manufactures it into cement, at West Winfield.

The limestone is ground and burned to make a powder so fine it can be sifted through a wire screen with 105,000 holes to a square inch. At one point, in the process of cement manufacture, such a hard clinker is formed it can be used to write on a pane of glass like a diamond.

Cement made by this company is marketed under the trade names of Portland Cement, High Early Portland Cement, Portland Puzzalon Cement, Water-proofed Portland Cement, and Mason Cement. Crushed stone, a by-product of cement is also marketed by the company.

West Winfield cement was used on Route 8 and Route 422 and a quarter million barrels of Butler County cement was used on the famed Pennsylvania Turnpike. Other uses for this cement are sidewalks, foundations, dams, and other forms of construction and engineering work.

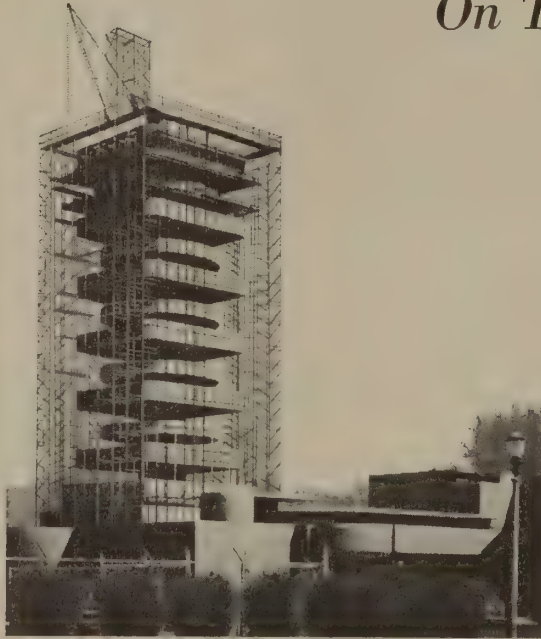
SPANG AND COMPANY of Butler was founded in 1895 for the purpose of producing oil well equipment.

Spang and Company developed the Spang Weldless Drilling Jar which helps end the problem of broken off jars thousands of feet down in a hole. Jars are used as part of the drilling "string" which is a combination of drilling bits, cables, etc., used in drilling a well. When the tools stick tight, the jar provides enough sliding play so that the cable can be jerked hard and the tools jarred loose.

At first jars were made of four pieces of steel welded together, but they often broke under the strain of drilling. Spang and Company overcame this by making them from a single bar of steel by drop forging. These forgings were as heavy as



*On The World's Most Difficult
Scaffolding Jobs . . .*



ZELIENOPLE

is fast becoming an important name through
the ever-growing widespread use of
UNIVERSAL EZEILT Steel-Panel Scaffolding

Picture of Universal Scaffolding on the world's most
modern building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for
the Johnson Wax Company (Racine, Wis.)

Yes—right from our town of Zelenople, shipments go out daily to all parts of the country—to make
construction work easier and safer through the use of Universal Ezeilt Scaffolding. From 'way
back in 1937, when we moved to our present plant site in Zelenople, we've grown with this wonderful
community to our current position as the "world's largest manufacturer of steel-panel scaffolding."

Some of our other Universal products include Material Handling Towers, Portable Bleachers,
Elevating Towers Bucks, and Agricultural Equipment.

UNIVERSAL MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, Zelenople, Pa.

1500 lbs. and probably rank as one of the largest drop forgings in the world.

THE PENACOL PLANT OF THE KOPPERS COMPANY at Petrolia was started as an independent concern in 1917. The organic chemicals it produces are used in the leather industry for tanning and dyeing. They make Penacolite, an adhesive which seals practically anything; Resorcinal, which is used for pharmaceutical preparations; dyes; rubber and plastic products.

R. D. DUNN CANDY COMPANY of Butler manufactures candy which it markets to every part of the United States. Among its products are chocolate peanut clusters, chocolate covered fruit and nut Easter eggs, chocolate hand rolled creams, chocolate dipped caramels, chocolate dipped nut meats, and bon-bons.

THE BUTLER COUNTY MUSHROOM FARM began in 1937 in an abandoned mine. Today it grows and harvests over 10,000 pounds of mushrooms a day.

Because the mushroom is a fungus, it grows best in a cool, dark atmosphere. It reproduces itself by spores which are collected from the lower surface of the mushrooms and germinated on grains of wheat.

THE JOHNS MANVILLE PRODUCTS CORPORATION in Zelienople, Pennsylvania, specializes in high test fire brick, terra cotta and fire clay products. It was originally the plant of the Iron City Manufacturing Company. In 1940 Johns Manville bought the plant and completely rebuilt it to fit their needs.

THE LAVA CRUCIBLE COMPANY is located in Zelienople and manufactures graphite crucibles.

50-100 Employees

| Company | Location | Products |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| BUTLER STAMPING | Butler..... | toys, auto accessories |
| KEYSTONE PIPE & SUPPLY CO. | Butler..... | distributor of oil well supplies, plumbing and heating equipment, rail, mine, and mill supplies |
| P. J. OESTERLING & SON, INC. | Butler..... | dealer in flour, grain and feed |
| OLSON DAIRY | Butler..... | ice cream and dairy products |
| RIECK McJUNKIN DAIRY CO. | Butler..... | milk and dairy products |
| SAXONBURG POTTERIES | Saxonburg..... | crucibles |
| UNIVERSAL FITTING & SCAFFOLDING | Zelienople..... | wooden and steel ladders and scaffolding |
| HERMAN PNEUMATIC MACHINE | Zelienople..... | machines and machine parts |
| STAINLESS STEEL WELDING CO. | Portersville..... | stainless steel tanks for milk storage, transportation, chemicals, beverage mixing or food cooling |
| BUTLER CONSOLIDATED COAL CO. | Fairview Twp..... | bituminous coal |

Compliments of Central Labor Council of Butler County and the Butler Building Trades

TRUSTEES

A. J. GEIBEL
ROY BLACKBURN
GENE FISHER

*All the following Locals are affiliated
with the American Federation of Labor*

OFFICERS

President..... NORMAN G. MACFEE
Vice President..... HOWARD WILSON
Recording Secretary..... CLYDE YOHE
Treasurer..... CHARLES KLEE

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Cement Finishers Union OP & C.F.I.A..... | Local No. 526 |
| International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers..... | Local No. 3 |
| Bricklayers & Masons International Union of America..... | Local No. 62 |
| General Teamsters..... | Local No. 538 |
| United Association Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry..... | Local No. 356 |
| United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America..... | Local No. 500 |
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America..... | Local No. 222 |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers..... | Local No. 10 |
| Construction and General Laborers..... | Local No. 323 |
| Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers, International Association..... | Local No. 238 |
| Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen..... | Lodge No. 591 |
| International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of the United States & Canada..... | Local No. 342 |
| Federation of Musicians, Butler Musical Society R. F. of M..... | Local No. 188 |
| Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees..... | Local No. 1110 |
| Amalgamated Association Street Railway Employees of America—Bus Drivers..... | Local No. 223 |
| International Association of Machinists..... | Lodge No. 798 |
| The Journeymen Barbers, International Union of America..... | Local No. 89 |

WE ARE CELEBRATING OUR 50th ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR AS ORGANIZED LABOR OF BUTLER COUNTY 1900 — 1950

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| SARVER COAL CO. | Buffalo Twp..... | bituminous coal |
| MOWERY MINING & CONSTRUCTION CORP. | Eau Claire..... | bituminous coal |
| WINGERT CONTRACTING CO. | Butler..... | bituminous coal |
| EAGLE PRINTING CO. | Butler..... | newspapers - periodicals |

20-50 Employees

| Company | Location | Products |
|--|------------------|--|
| BUTLER PACKING COMPANY | Butler..... | slaughter house and distributor of meats |
| CENTRAL CHEMICAL CORP. | East Butler..... | fertilizer |
| CHANTLER BAKING COMPANY | Butler..... | bakery products |
| LARKIN & COMPANY | Butler..... | established in 1878; manufactures drilling and production tools for wells of all kinds |
| SHUFFLIN & GREEN | Butler..... | handles building supplies, coal, ready mixed concrete |
| HALSTEAD AND MITCHELL | Zelienople..... | refrigeration equipment |
| HOUSTON STARR COMPANY | Mars..... | manufactures brick |
| INDUSTRIAL MACHINE & SUPPLY CO. | Callery..... | manufactures miscellaneous steel and aluminum products |
| LAWRENCE COPPER & BRONZE | Zelienople..... | copper and bronze machined castings |
| MINE SAFETY APPLIANCE CO. | Callery..... | mine safety equipment |
| ROBINSON VENTILATING CO. | Harmony..... | ventilating equipment and fans |
| SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC. (Starlight Division) | Karns City..... | oil refinery — drugs and medicines |
| ULTRA-PENN REFINING | Bruin..... | Mineral jellies, white oils, automotive oils |

KEYSTONE PIPE & SUPPLY COMPANY

BUTLER, PA.

KEEPING STEP WITH THE TIMES

It may well be that the real value in such celebrations as our Sesqui-Centennial lies in the opportunity it affords a community as such to pause in its concentration on the material concerns and take a look back over the road it has traveled. It is a good time to ask the question "Where have we been and where are we going?"

We at Keystone like to look back over the forty-three years that have elapsed since our company was founded and measure our progress against that of the times.

Back around the beginning of the century gas and oil were much more important figures in the family of industry and commerce in Western Pennsylvania. Most of the things we sold went into gas and oil wells, pipe lines, refineries and coal mines. Teams and wagons were the main traffic in our yard. Manpower went to work when something was to be lifted or moved.

Keystone has grown with the times. Thirty-six inch or forty-eight inch pipe is not strange to us these days. Pipe with walls up to two and one half inches thick are to be found in our yards. Mechanical tubing in a thousand sizes and specifications lies ready for shipment. Canada, Mexico, South America, Africa, the Phillipines, and most of the States of the Union have welcomed shipments from Keystone. Wire rope—over two million feet—of practically every size and construction needed by industry, mines, and machinery of countless types and strange uses lies in our warehouses. Pumps and water systems, structural steel, rails, bars, plates and sheets, tanks large and small, roofing, plumbing and heating equipment for home



1907

and factory—all these are now to be found awaiting the customers' need.

Cranes and electric hoists move the heavy stuff today. Our trucks and trailers roll from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard. Keystone economy and service are known to many of the biggest names in the roster of industry. We feel that we have kept pace with the times.

It is our belief that a business concern has responsibilities also to the community in which it resides. Profits alone are not the measure of the success of a business. Even as the business grows, so should the community grow in cultural and moral stature. And the larger the business, the greater its duty to consider and serve the needs of the whole people.

Few businesses last one hundred and fifty years. Not one in a hundred is so fortunate as to survive even fifty years. But a community lives on as long as its people and institutions endure. And as its institutions are fostered and nourished so are the lives of the people enriched. A Sesqui-Centennial should be dedicated also to this purpose.

WILLIAM HORWITZ, *President*
KEYSTONE PIPE & SUPPLY COMPANY



1950

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| AUSTIN CLEANING COMPANY | Mars | cleaning compounds |
| COCA COLA BOTTLING COMPANY | Butler | soft drinks |
| DAMBACH LUMBER COMPANY | Evans City | Planing Mill products |
| FREEDOM VALVOLINE | East Butler | Sales Engineering Laboratory; Rust Preventive Department; Pipe Lines Pump Station |
| GROVE CITY LIMESTONE COMPANY | Branchton | fertilizer lime |
| KLAGES & SONS | Zelienople | glass working machinery |
| PITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL CO. | Slippery Rock | coal |
| PENN CHAMP OIL COMPANY | Butler | Aunt Sue and Penn Champ brand household products and refinery by-products |
| RAMIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY | Callery | ramie cloth |
| WILLIAM SCHENCK & CO. | Evans City | "Step-Saver" kitchen cabinets and Vani-Lav bathroom cabinets |
| STEEL SHOT PRODUCTS, INC. | Butler | polished shot |
| CRAFTSMEN-ZIEGLER COMPANY | Butler | offset and commercial printing |
| A-PENN OIL COMPANY | Butler | A-Penn brand refinery and household items |
| MACK'S CHICKEN FARM | West Sunbury | largest chicken farm in Western Pennsylvania; has about 50,000 layers |
| BALTIMORE AND OHIO R R | Butler Junction | repair shops |
| CENTRAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION | Butler | fertilizers |
| GROVE CITY LIMESTONE CO. | Osborne | lime |
| RIECK-McJUNKIN DAIRY CO. | Butler | milk and dairy products |
| ANDERSON N. WILCOX | Bruin | barrels, kegs and tanks |
| J. L. FOSTER CO. | Parker Twp. | lumber and timber products |
| CHERRY VALLEY COAL CO. | Cherry Valley | bituminous coal |

FRANKLIN GLASS CORPORATION

Butler, Pennsylvania



A. L. Pasquier
President

PLATE GLASS

A product which has helped Butler County grow and which will add greatly to its future.

Way back in 1887 when industry was definitely in its infancy, operation began in the newly built plant of the Standard Plate Glass Company. Yes, nearly 75 years ago, local men combined vision, talent and finances to build a factory which would launch Butler County's entry into the field of commerce. It was the first large venture for Butler in national business and it remained the only one for several years. Pioneers were the men who started from scratch such a difficult industry, and the name of J. Henry Troutman, who guided the destiny of this plant from its beginning until his death in 1919, will be remembered for a long time in this city.

In 1933 the Franklin Glass Corporation purchased the assets of the Standard Plate Glass Company and began operation of the plant Oc-

tober 1 of the same year under the direct supervision of its president, A. L. Pasquier. Rehabilitation and modernization of the plant were started immediately by the new owners and facilities were further increased by the acquisition of the properties of the Clearview Glass Co., located at Renfrew, Pa. in 1940. The Franklin Glass Corporation, through continuous research, has made great strides in the development of new products as well as the refinement of products previously manufactured. At present, included among the items produced are polished plate glass, bent glass, structural and colored plate, and ground and polished spectacle glass which has added greatly to the security and comfort of our nation both in times of war and peace.

The slogan, "The Largest and the Thinnest" plate glass manufacturers in the world, has been earned for your local glass plant whose products are sold nationally through leading jobbers in the United States and exported to Canada, the West Indies and South America.

FOR BEAUTY AND COMFORT IN THE HOME USE POLISHED PLATE GLASS

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| IVYWOOD COAL CO. | Franklin Twp..... | bituminous coal |
| EAGLE PRINTER Y | Butler..... | commercial printing |
| HUTCHINSON DRY CLEANING CO. | Butler..... | dry cleaning and pressing |

20 Employees or Less

| Company | Location | Products |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| AMERICAN MIRROR COMPANY | East Butler..... | mirror plates, plain and beveled plate glass, beveled with polished edge |
| AMERICAN OIL COMPANY | East Butler..... | bulk station |
| BUTLER CHAIN COMPANY | Butler..... | chain and auto accessories |
| BUTLER ENGINE & FOUNDRY | Butler..... | gray iron products, bronze castings, oil country gas engines, one way and reversible clutches, pumping heads and jacks, machine work and welding |
| BUTLER ICE COMPANY | Butler..... | ice |
| GENERAL MILLS, INC. | Butler..... | feed, flour, farm supplies |
| HECKETT ENGINEERING, INC. | Butler..... | steel scrap recovery |
| C. M. HEETER SONS & CO. | Butler..... | oilwell supplies, machine shop |
| JOS. W. HEETER CO. | East Butler..... | steel forgings, oil and gas well supplies |
| KEYSTONE PATTERN WORKS | Butler..... | wood patterns, wood models |
| MASSETH PACKER & MACHINE CO. | Butler..... | equipment for oil and gas industry machine work |
| MORRISON CANDY CO. | Butler..... | hard candy |
| STANDARD SUPPLY MFG. CO. | Butler..... | oil well supplies |
| THOMPSON BROS. | Butler..... | ice cream |

Greetings **BUTLER COUNTY**
from

ALTOONA BREWING COMPANY
Altoona, Pa.

DuBOIS BREWING COMPANY
DuBois, Pa.

DUQUESNE BREWING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH
(Also operates Plant No. 2 at McKees Rocks, Pa.,
and Plant No. 3 at Carnegie, Pa.)

THE ERIE BREWING COMPANY
Erie, Pa.

FORT PITT BREWING COMPANY
Sharpsburg, Pa.
(Also operates Plant at Jeannette, Pa.)

GOENNER AND COMPANY
Johnstown, Pa.

JONES BREWING COMPANY
Smithton, Pa.

LATROBE BREWING COMPANY
Latrobe, Pa.

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY
Plant No. 1—3340 Liberty Ave.
(Iron City Brewery)
Plant No. 2—1100 Troy Hill Road
(E. & O. Brewery)

STRAUB BREWERY, INC.
St. Marys, Pa.

TUBE CITY BREWING COMPANY
McKeesport, Pa.

WAYNE BREWING COMPANY
Erie, Pa.

MEMBERS OF
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BREWERS ASSOCIATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| WISE MACHINE CO. | Butler..... | machine shop |
| EVANS CITY FOUNDRY | Evans City..... | gray iron castings, foundry |
| FOX GRINDERS CO. | Harmony..... | high speed swing frame and stand grinders used in steel mills and foundries |
| MARS MFG. & MACHINE CO. | Mars..... | aluminum sheave wheels, machine shop |
| PORTSMUTH MFG. CO. | Evans City..... | machine shop |
| PRICE BROS. SUPPLY CO. | Renfrew..... | oil and gas well supplies |
| TRUFLO FAN CO. | Harmony | industrial fans and blowers |
| CARSON BUILDING & SUPPLY | Butler..... | cement blocks |
| H. W. COOPER | Slippery Rock..... | builders' supplies, cement blocks |
| MERCER LIME & STONE | Branchton..... | chemical and pebble lime |
| MONTGOMERY BLOCK WORKS | Harrisville..... | cement blocks |
| PLAYTIME EQUIPMENT CORP. | Mars..... | playground equipment, bleachers and lights |
| RAILWAY EXPRESS | Butler..... | railway delivery |
| RIPPER PATTERN SHOP | Evans City..... | wood patterns |
| EAU CLAIRE LIME WORKS | Eau Claire..... | commercial lime |
| CHICORA BLOCK COMPANY | Chicora..... | cement blocks |
| BUTLER BURIAL SERVICE | East Butler..... | manufactures vaults |
| STANDARD BENT GLASS WORKS | East Butler..... | bent glass |
| HARRISVILLE MILLING CO. | Harrisville..... | deals in flour, feed, farm supplies |
| HUGH ICE CREAM FACTORY | Harrisville..... | ice cream |



In 1937 the Butler County Mushroom Farm, Inc. was founded by M. S. Yoder and Ira D. Yoder of Barberton, Ohio. The Corporation began the year-round cultivation of Fresh Mushrooms in a worked out limestone mine located in West Winfield, Penna., taking advantage of the constant year round temperature of 56 degrees. By use of the rotating tray system, mechanization and research, increasingly greater production was obtained until at present, over thirty thousand trays, four feet by eight feet (some of which are shown in the photographs) are under continuous cultivation. Production averages better than eleven thousand pounds a day, every day in the year providing employment for about 190 persons. Fresh Mushrooms are shipped to various cities located in twelve States. Extensive pre-packaging is done for these retail markets. Large quantities of Mushrooms are also shipped to the major soup companies for the production of Cream of Mushroom Soup.

BUTLER COUNTY MUSHROOM FARMS *incorporated*



| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| REILLEY BROS. | Zelienople..... | gray iron castings |
| PRESTON LABORATORIES | Butler..... | fundamental and technological research, especially in field of glass |
| SEDWICK SAWMILL | Allegheny Twp..... | rough lumber |
| HILLCREST DAIRY | Foxburg..... | milk and cream processing |
| SHEASLEY ALUMINUM CO. | Slippery Rock..... | hammered aluminum products |
| PAULSMITH | Callery..... | flood gates, etc. for dams |
| EAU CLAIRE LIME WORKS | Boyers..... | lime |
| BELL BLOCK & BRICK CO. | Butler Twp..... | concrete products |
| AMMANIS PASTRY SHOP | Zelienople..... | bread and bakery products |
| F. M. KRAUS | Butler..... | bread and bakery products |
| DIXIE BAKERS | Butler..... | bread and bakery products |
| LYNDORA NATIONAL BAKING CO. | Lyndora..... | bread and bakery products |
| U. S. BOTTLING CO. | Butler..... | carbonated and soft drinks |
| THOMPSON BROTHERS ICE CREAM | Butler..... | ice cream products |
| OLSON FARMS | Butler Twp..... | milk products |
| R. E. COULTER | Butler County..... | lumber and timber products |
| DONALDSON LUMBER CO. | Allegheny Twp..... | lumber and timber products |
| BUTLER COUNTY NEWS | Zelienople..... | newspaper - periodicals and job printing |
| TREESDALE LABORATORIES, INC. | Adams Twp. | laboratory work necessary to Treesdale Nursery Farm |

Highlights of PEOPLES TELEPHONE History

Public telephone service was first established in Butler in 1889. In 1894 T. J. Shufflin and J. E. Forsythe built a telephone line between Butler and the Cooperstown oil field because the public telephone company then in the area was not interested in connecting these points.

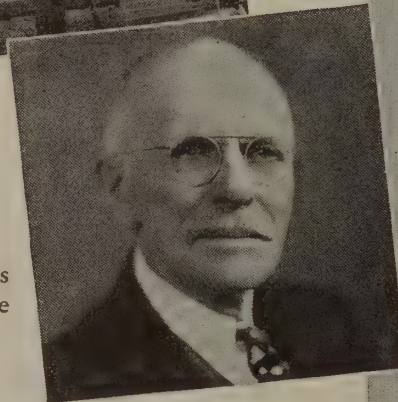
On January 1, 1926, The Peoples Telephone Corporation, formed by the merger of Peoples Telephone Company of Butler and the Pittsburgh and Butler Telephone Company, purchased the property of The Bell Telephone Company in the area in which the new corporation was authorized to operate.

Peoples Telephone is owned by more than 650 stockholders, practically all of whom live in the area the company serves and are subscribers to its service.

Present Telephone Building

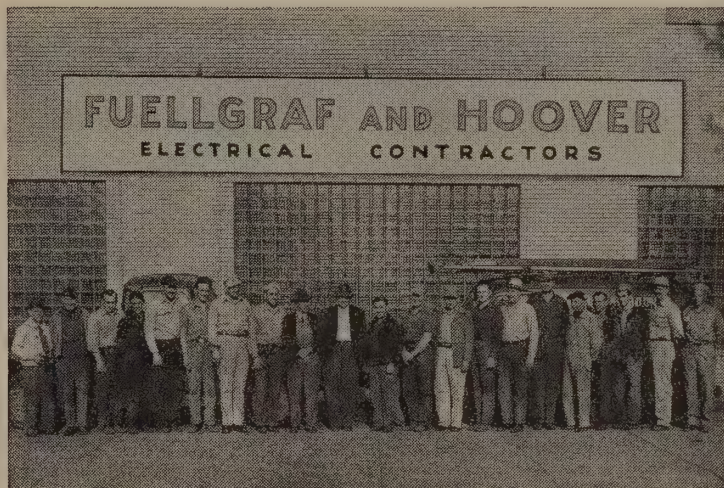


Top: First Telephone
Sign in Butler
Bottom: First Telephone Building



JOHN H. WRIGHT
President
1926 to 1950

The employees and management of Peoples Telephone dedicate their services to the public in the years ahead.



Left to Right: E. McCormick, G. Wardle, R. Bash, E. Depew, E. Hockenberry, R. Hansotte, H. Cumberland, G. Ferne, D. M. Hoover, C. L. Fuellgraf, G. Atkinson, C. Guthrie, C. Staley, D. Minter, L. Clouse, E. O. Campbell, A. Guthrie, P. Fisher, C. Wagner, L. Clouse, P. Bowers.

• • •

Electrical Contractors

FUELLGRAF-HOOVER

205 SOUTH CLIFF STREET

•

BUTLER, PA.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Very prominent among the industries of our County are the public utilities. The services and products they offer are essential to the well being and comfort of the individual, as well as to the growth and development of our community.

Water

Our forefathers got their water from springs and wells. As the villages and towns grew, a number of water companies formed, drilled wells, and supplied the entire town with water. A number of communities in our County get their water supply from wells to this day.

The largest independent supplier of water in the County is the Butler Water Company with 32 employees. In 1877, the Company was organized and built a small pumping station along the Connoquenessing. They pumped this untreated water directly into the system and sold it to the consumer on a flat rate basis.

As this was the day of numerous oil wells along Connoquenessing Creek, the water supply eventually became polluted by the salt water from these wells. To overcome this problem a reservoir was constructed in 1896 at Boydstown, above the oil wells.

In 1902 and 1903 the Thorn Dam Reservoir was built and in 1918, the Oneida reservoir was built.

These three dams have a total storage capacity of 870,000,000 gallons of water.

In 1901 and 1902, the filter plant was constructed and in 1908 and 1924, the filter plant was enlarged until, at the present time, the filter capacity is 6,000,000,000 gallons a day.

Since 1930, the Company maintains a complete laboratory at the filter plant for the analysis of water. The chemist in charge continually checks the quality of the water.

The average daily delivery of water to the consumer is 4.3 billion gallons. During the war, the daily average was 5.4 gallon.

In 1949, 1,570,900,000 gallons of water went into the system with 586,318,000 gallons going to industrial users.

The Butler Water Company serves most of Butler, Butler Township, and East Butler Borough.

Gas

In July, 1896, the Phillips Gas Company was organized by T. W. Phillips, Sr. This was the outgrowth of successes in the gas and oil well business. In 1904, the name was changed to T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company.



**T. W. PHILLIPS
GAS
&
OIL
COMPANY**

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



OFFUTT'S



BUTLER'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE

SERVING

BUTLER AND BUTLER COUNTY

SINCE

1919



| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| W. J. OFFUTT | - - - | President |
| T. P. OFFUTT | - - | Vice President |
| LEAH E. PARKER | - | Secretary-Treasurer |
| C. W. GRAFTON | - | General Manager |

During the years between 1904 and 1916, various other companies were acquired and merged into the present company. Among these were the Home Natural Gas Company and Independent Natural Gas Company, both of Butler; the Enterprise Natural Gas Company, of Freeport; Mahoning Gas and Heat Company and Citizen's Fuel Company, both of Punxsutawney, as well as several small companies.

The Company, at present, owns and operates 2,150 gas wells and 50 oil wells which are located in Armstrong, Allegheny, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, Jefferson, Indiana, and Westmoreland Counties, all in the State of Pennsylvania. It has more than 2000 miles of gathering, transmission, and distribution lines, together with 13 compressor stations of various types and sizes.

As of May 1, 1950, the company was serving natural gas to 31,384 industrial, commercial and residential consumers in Butler, Cheswick, Freeport, Kittanning, Meridian, Natrona, New Kensington, Punxsutawney, Springdale, Tarentum, and Vandergrift, along with a number of smaller communities in the same general area.

Electric

Butler was one of the first counties north of Pittsburgh to get electricity.

In 1890, just eight years after Edison started his first commercial generating station in New York, the Butler Heat, Light and Motor Company started operations. In 1912, the Butler County Light Company was organized but was later bought out by the Butler Heat, Light and Motor Company.

Seven years later, the Butler Heat, Light and Motor Company merged into the present West Penn Power Company system.

Today West Penn serves all of Butler County except Connoquenessing, Forward, Adams, and Jackson townships and their respective boroughs.

West Penn has five substations, 15 transformer stations, a number of store-rooms and pole yards, a vast network of transmission and distribution lines, transformers and meters, street lighting systems and general equipment in Butler County.

Recently a new 132,000 volt line was completed between Butler and Karns City. This new line, a part of the Company's post war expansion program, is part of a network of high voltage lines which tie together all generating stations maintained by the utility. This insures electric service from another company source in event of trouble with normal supply lines.

In 1919 there were only 3,271 customers of all classes using electricity. Today in the Butler district, there are 21,389 customers enjoying the modern advantages of electricity.

Compliments of

The Butler Chain Co. INC.

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Manufacturers of

Automobile & Truck Chains

Distributors of

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, GARAGE
EQUIPMENT, LIGHT HARDWARE, ETC.

BUTLER VULCANIZING COMPANY

THE MILLER BOYS

COMPLETE TIRE SERVICE

BUTLER COUNTY'S
OLDEST TIRE REPAIR MEN

ESTABLISHED 1910

Since 1919, the usage of electricity in Butler County has increased 33 fold, from 10 million kilowatt hours per year to nearly 334 million kilowatt hours. The average use per residential customer has risen more than 6 fold, from 298 kilowatt hours per year to 1903 kilowatt hours. The cost per residential customer for this sixfold increase in use has been only 1½ times what it was in 1919.

Butler County residents, in this growing era of electrification, are using 2,628 electric ranges and 1,122 electric water heaters.

West Penn has for several years been developing its five year rural line extension program. This program, which is nearing completion, will bring electrical service to the very sparsely populated sections of Butler County.

Serving sections of Butler County are also the Pennsylvania Power Company at New Castle and the R. E. A. at Parkers Landing.

Telegraph

In 1861 the Oil Valley Telegraph Line was constructed through Butler County connecting Pittsburgh and Franklin.

There was no office in Butler, however, until 1862, when this Company opened one at the Lowry House. The first operator was David Potts of Butler.

The Oil Valley Telegraph Line was succeeded in a few years by the Western Union Company which eventually took over all the other companies in the County. In 1882, the Postal Telegraph Company set up an office in Butler giving Butler County a quick direct service to Europe.

Today Western Union is the telegraph line serving Butler County as well as the entire country.

The Butler office is the only station in the County and handles about 220 thousand telegrams a year.

Telephone

In the early days of our County probably no pub-



1907

1950

SAXONBURG POTTERIES

Saxonburg, Pennsylvania

- STEATITE INSULATION
- THERMOCOUPLE INSULATORS
- ELECTRICAL PORCELAIN
- SPECIAL CERAMIC PRODUCTS

25 Years of Service

planning for a progressive community . . .

THE
REGISTERED
ARCHITECTS
OF
BUTLER

DAVID L. EMRICK

EDWIN HOWARD, JR.

A WHITNEY MURPHY

CARSON BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.

Successors to
KLINGER CARSON CO.
Established April 13th, 1924

Manufacturing Duntile Concrete Block
and
Ready-Mixed Concrete
Retailing Builders Supplies

QUALITY and SERVICE

Dial 28-730

Rear 125 South Monroe Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

From a "Youngster" of Forty— CONGRATULATIONS BUTLER COUNTY

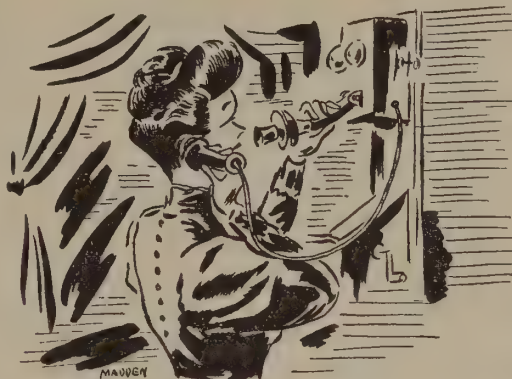
Congratulations on your 150th birthday. While we weren't around for the first hundred years, we're proud to say we've served you steadily since 1910, supplying Butler County Industry with the world's finest refractory products—firebrick, plastics, mortars and bulk refractory materials.

A Complete Refractories Service

General Refractories Company

PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA



lic improvement did more to bring the city and county population in closer touch with one another and eliminate the almost total isolation of country life as did the telephone.

The first telephone system was established in Butler County in 1888 and since that time, there have been at least a score of others in existence.

In 1889, the Bell Telephone Company established a local exchange in Butler.

The People's Telephone Company of Butler had its inception in 1893 when the first line was constructed from Butler to the Cooperstown Oil Field. The success of this line induced its builders to branch out, so in 1895, they organized the Peoples Telephone Company. In 1896 the Company had only 100 subscribers.

The early years of the company were difficult ones as it had to battle for its very existence. This however resulted in a vigorous and energetic development which has benefited our county greatly in giving us one of the most complete and modern independent systems in the state.

Through the succeeding years, Peoples Telephone extended service to various parts of Butler County, buying out many of the small companies that had

Steel Shot Producers, Inc.

Etna Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



Manufacturers of
"TRU-STEEL" SHOT

USED IN FOUNDRIES THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD FOR METAL CLEANING



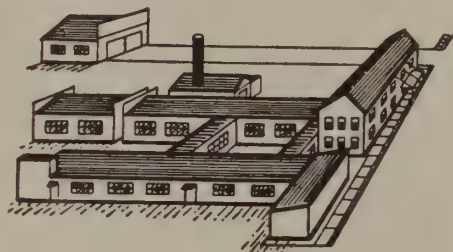
SECHLER MEMORIAL CO.

219 West Jefferson Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA
In Business Since 1885

1885—Prospect, Pa.
1900—320 North Main Street, Butler
1902—212 North Main Street, Butler
1922—Present Location



More "Bounce" to the Ounce



HUTCHINSON'S

CLEANERS & DYERS

Phone 3-731

331 Negley Avenue

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

sprung up. Today Peoples Telephone serves over 20,000 customers in all of Butler County.

In 1904, the Pittsburgh and Butler Trunk Line was built giving the central office in Butler long distance outlets through Pittsburgh.

The most extensive rural line in the early 1900's was the Burton Telephone Company which served thirteen towns in Butler County. This Company was eventually taken over by People's Telephone.

In 1926, Peoples Telephone took over all the operations of the Bell System in Butler County.

The only other telephone company in the county is the Saxonburg Telephone Co., also an independent concern.

A young woman not more than 23 years of age, has been committed for trial at Manchester, charged with a series of swindling tricks, which would have been creditable to a male swindler. Among her doings, the most extraordinary was the inducing a decent man to marry her, on her assurance that she was a wealthy heiress.

(N.Y. Daily Adv.)
Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

PLASTERING

Samuel C. Clow

Late from the city of Pittsburgh

Respectfully informs the citizens of Butler and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the borough of Butler, where he will promptly attend to any calls in the PLASTERING, WHITEWASHING, COLORING AND PAPERHANGING line of business. From his experience in the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to finish work in a manner equal to any in the state; and that he will receive a liberal patronage from persons of taste.

He will attend to calls from any of the adjoining counties.

April 1, 1826

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

COMPLIMENTS OF
**WORKINGMEN'S
BUILDING & LOAN
ASSOCIATION**

OF
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

ROSE HILL
BUTLER'S FINEST CEMETERY
Located Mercer Street Extension

Dial 5-948 or 33-123

Ideal location. Situated on a high plateau between two valleys. One mile from center of Butler.

Newly developed monumental and flush marker sections.

Mausoleum service and burial crypts available

A. WENDELL WEIHE
General Manager

HALL YOUNG of ALASKA

An Autobiography

"The Mushing Parson"

"I was fourteen when the Civil War broke out, filling our world with tumult and excitement. Father was a very ardent Republican and, indeed, an Abolitionist in the days of the 'Know-Nothings.' A black man with a paper averring his desire to raise money to buy the freedom of his wife and children could always command Father's help in circulating his subscription paper, and aid from his slender purse. A branch of the 'Underground Railroad' ran through Butler County, and Father knew all its stations. An incident occurred when I was about ten which burned itself into my mind and filled me with hatred for the institution of slavery.

"One night I was awakened by sounds from the kitchen, which was directly under our bedroom. I went downstairs in my night clothes. As I opened the kitchen door I was confronted by a scene that startled me. The kitchen clock showed three o'clock in the morning. Mother was busy cooking. Father and one of his elders were talking together in whispers, while a Negro man and woman with two children rolled their eyes at me in terror. Father beckoned me at once to him and, putting his arm around me, said in a low voice, "My son, this poor black man and his family are slaves, and they have run away and are trying to escape to Canada. The wicked laws of our country make it a crime to help them. If the officers should know of this they would put your father and Mr. M. in jail, and would take these poor people back to slavery, where they would be whipped and perhaps tortured to death. If you ever say a word about what you have seen to anybody, even to your own brothers, you will put us all in great danger. Shut all of this up tight in your own heart and never whisper a word of it.

ARTICLES *from* BUTLER SENTINEL

DIED

On Sunday night, the 26th ult. Mrs. Mary Rainey, aged about 30 years. The deceased, on the evening that she died, retired to bed apparently in good health, and in less than one hour afterwards, she was a lifeless corpse. Her death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel. How very uncertain is the duration of human existence! and how important the divine injunction, 'Be ye also ready!'

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

"GLORIOUS NEWS!!!!!"

Why, what do you mean?—We say, "Glorious news!!"—Why, are you mad?—tell us what you mean? Nothing at all—"Glorious news!!"—Is the fellow crazy?—tell us your news—no more of your nonsense.****We tell you, that you are a fool if you don't shout "glorious news"—Don't you know that the election is over?—Yes, we know that, but what of it? Why, we say that is "glorious news"—Well, is that all?—Why, ye—ye—no, not quite—but you had better join us in the exclamation, "Glorious news," for—for—Jackson is elected President!!—that is, the "Hero of Orleans," the "Saviour of his country," the "Tennessee Farmer," the—Poh! I don't know what all—but we have enough of Presidents elected—And if you want to have leave to carry your head on your shoulders four years longer, shout "Glorious news!!"—Take a friend's advice—Pay your bets, and tie up your tongues. That's all.

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

"I promised and went back to my bed, but not to sleep. Until long after slavery was abolished and most of the actors in the scene had passed away, I kept silent; but I gained an added reverence and admiration for the courage and loving hearts of my parents."

SOUTH CAROLINA. The "South Carolina (Cheraw) Spectator," of the 16th inst says, "There never was such a want of corn since the days that Jacob sent his sons to Egypt for it. We are requested to say that it will sell readily in Cheraw, at one dollar fifty cents per bushel." (This is one of the results attending the cotton mania last year when fields of growing corn were rooted up to plant the speculated article.)

The same paper of a subsequent date, says that corn was readily selling at two dollars per bushel, and flour at ten dollars per barrel!

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

A QUANTITY OF GOOD WOOL AND FLAX

also——BACON

Will be taken at this Office in
payment of subscriptions.

CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS

Will be received at this office in
payment of subscriptions,
advertisements, &c.

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

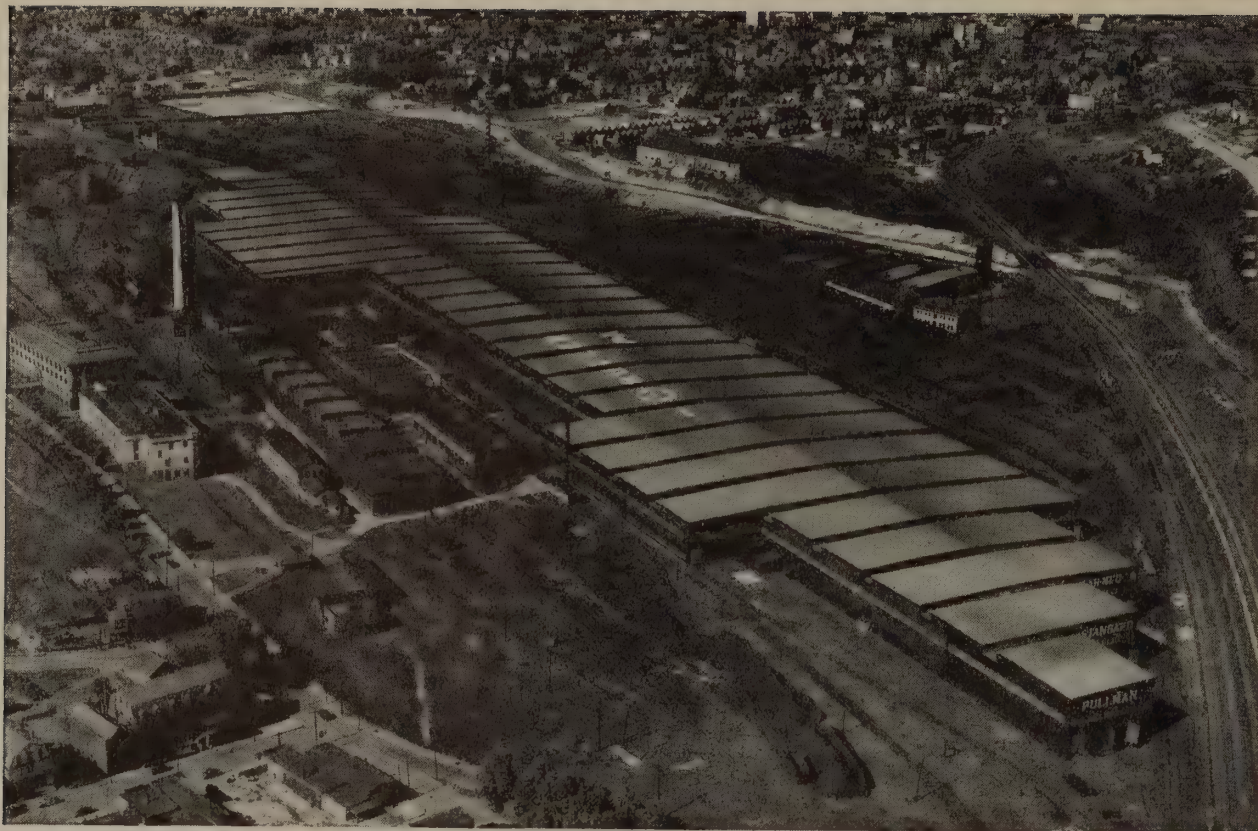
\$5.00 REWARD

Broke off from the subscriber on the night of the 9th instant, Daniel Mays, after having been made a prisoner by virtue of an Execution. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will lodge the said Mays in the jail at Butler, and bring me the jailors receipt for his body within 10 days from this date.

O. G. Croy, Con,

Butler, Nov. 16th, 1826 .

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830



A Butler Landmark

This Pullman-Standard plant is one of the largest and most important of the *six* plants that combine to make the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company the nation's foremost builder of freight and passenger cars for the railroads of America.

A Butler Institution

Pullman-Standard is proud to share in Butler County's Sesquicentennial celebration. And we are proud, too, of the part our company has been privileged to play in the growth of this fine American community.

Our start in Butler dates back nearly half a century—to 1902, when the newly founded Standard Steel Car Co. built its first plant here. That company was merged in 1930 with the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation—even the names were merged, in Pullman-Standard. And the production of steel freight cars, *pioneered* by the earlier company, has gone right on.

We recall with a patriotic thrill some *other* products of this busy plant—such as the millions and millions of high-explosive shells we forged and machined during both World War I and World

War II. As individuals, too, we strove then to do our part—just as we strive now to meet every peacetime call from the Community Chest, Red Cross, and other civic agencies.

Incidentally, we are glad we had something to do with helping other big industries to locate in Butler—and we are continuing our efforts to attract still other manufacturers to this community. And we think of Pullman-Standard's *payroll* here—averaging, since the war, around \$5,000,000 a year—as making a major contribution to the prosperity of Butler County.

Now we're looking forward to many more years of progressive carbuilding in this favored spot—and to holding and *deserving* the good opinion of all our friends and neighbors in the valley of the Connoquenessing.

Pullman-Standard

CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

BUTLER, PA.

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • PITTSBURGH • CLEVELAND • BIRMINGHAM • WASHINGTON, D. C.

Agriculture



IN JUNE OF 1859 Butler County was hit by two severe frosts which killed everything that had been planted.

The only salvation the farmers had was to plant some crop immediately which would grow and be ready for harvest in about three months.

They planted buckwheat then prayed for rain. As if in answer to their prayers the rains came and the grain grew and was harvested alleviating the terrible grain shortage.

For this reason, and because of the fine quality of the buckwheat flour grown and milled in the area, the County became known as the "Buckwheat County."

Butler County today is fast becoming a dairy and poultry producing county. Fluid milk valued at over 5½ million dollars a year for the Butler and Pittsburgh markets is produced in modern up-to-date barns, from healthy, high-producing herds and processed in immaculate dairy plants.

Since the organization of the Butler Cooperative Egg and Poultry Auction in 1933, the commercial production of eggs and poultry has been growing at a

rapid pace so that Butler County now ranks 47th in poultry numbers in the 3,000 counties of the United States. Over 2¼ million dollars worth of eggs and poultry are sold through the Auction annually and many producers maintain large retail operations.

When the land was originally cleared for settlement, farming was largely of the subsistence type except for the Harmony-Zelienople section where the Harmonites developed in a few years an intensive livestock and wine industry.

Butler County farmers have always been livestock minded and quick to adopt new methods and have been constantly improving the livestock. One of the early steps in livestock improvement was the importation of Spanish Merino Sheep at \$100 a head in 1805 by Dr. Detmar Basse Muller.

Agricultural Fairs were organized in 1853 to encourage the improvement of livestock and crops. Butler has held an Annual Fair from 1856 until now.

In 1856 the cradle and flail were replaced by the reaper and mower, which made it possible to greatly reduce the amount of hand labor.

Beef cattle and sheep were more numerous until 1900, while dairying and

Congratulations!

ON YOUR 150th ANNIVERSARY . . . IT HAS BEEN OUR
PRIVILEGE TO SERVE THE CITIZENS OF BUTLER
COUNTY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

C. M. WILLIAMS, *President*
Cincinnati, Ohio

Room 203, Mellon National Bank Building

Local Branch Office — 300 South Main Street
F. C. ORR, *Associate Manager*

Representatives

R. E. CUPPS

O. N. MOHR

W. A. KREBS

R. C. SNYDER

ANTHONY VITRIL

C. R. MARK WAYNE

poultry production have taken the lead since that period. By 1840 we had over 50,000 sheep and reached a peak of 70,000 in 1870. Today we have about 7,000 head. Beef cattle raising gradually gave way to dairying and by 1870, we were producing 1,500,000 pounds of butter and by 1900 had reached 2,000,000 pounds.

With the development of the greater Pittsburgh industrial area, improved highways, and better transportation, both by rail and truck, together with the greater emphasis on milk and eggs in the diet has come this shift to more intensive dairy and poultry production.

Dairying has provided a steady monthly cash income, has aided in building soil fertility, and enabled more members of the family to earn a livelihood.

Poultry raising has given an additional source of income on the farm and fits in well for the family of the industrial or professional worker as a profitable sideline. During the past 10 years, interest in beef cattle has revived somewhat and a number of outstanding Purebred herds have been established representing all of the major breeds.

Buckwheat, for which Butler County was famous, reached peak production in 1870 with approximately 114,000 bushels grown that year. Improved soil fertility made it possible to produce more profitable grains.

In addition to the growing of corn, oats, wheat, and hay for livestock feeding, potatoes now represent the most important cash crop with commercial vegetable growing increasing in acreage and value each year. One of the largest mushroom growers in the state produces over 10,000 pounds daily. There are only a few commercial fruit growers but they produce fine quality fruit for market.

The Butler County Agricultural Extension Association, an educational agency for the improvement of the farm and home through development of leadership and the introduction of improved methods, was organized in 1912 and through the years has helped to develop all lines of agriculture.

Dairy Herd Improvement has been sponsored through the organization of an Artificial Breeding Cooperative, Bull Associations, importation of high-producing purebred cattle, Production-testing Association, 4-H Clubs, etc. Butler County dairymen were among the first to have all their cattle tested for tuberculosis and the sixth county in the state to have all of its cows tested for Bangs disease.

Along with this Dairy Herd Improvement program has come an increased interest in the production of more and better home grown feeds. Alfalfa acreage has been quadrupling every five years. Improved varieties of corn, oats, wheat have been introduced. Improved pastures have meant a decided reduction in feed costs.

Butler County farmers have been quick to adopt the use of labor-saving equipment, especially tractors and power-drawn implements and in so doing,

cleaned out the fence rows of years standing in order to have larger fields for tractor operation. Opening up these larger slopes has greatly increased losses from soil erosion.

Demonstrations of Contour Strip Cropping started by the Extension Service have increased the adoption of these practices until today one-fourth of the farms and some 24,000 acres of cultivated crops are grown on the contour. Over 100 miles of farm drain tile have been installed on 178 farms in the past two years and an equal amount is to be installed this year in the Extension drainage project.

Butler County has the largest laying flock of poultry in Pennsylvania and on this farm two years ago was erected the largest known laying house, 60 by 360 feet, three stories high, housing 22,500 layers, 7500 birds to one room, an unheard of practice at that time.

According to the last census, there are 4,105 farms in Butler County. Over 508,160 acres or 60% of the county area is farm land. Over 17,000 workers are employed. The income is over \$9,000,000 and the investment over \$30,000,000.

Butler County 4-H Clubs

4-H Club work, to many Butler County folks, is not a new program. 4-H Clubs were first organized in the county in the spring of 1913 with forty-four boys enrolled in a corn project. The girls were in a baking club. In the 36-year period from 1913 to 1949 the 4-H club program has progressed rapidly and in 1920 there were fifty-nine Agricultural and Home Economics 4-H Clubs, with 1284 boys and girls participating in this educational program on the farm and in the home. This enrollment averaged, in 4-H participation, a boy or girl from every 3.19 farms in the county. In both 1948 and 1949, Butler County led the sixty-seven counties of the state, in the number of 4-H club members enrolled.

4-H Clubs are a part of the National system of Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State Colleges of Agriculture, and the counties cooperating. Any rural boy or girl, 10 to 21 years of age, may join. It costs no money to join a club, but each member finances his or her own project. 4-H Club members "Learn by Doing" through raising livestock, poultry, vegetables, and fruits; by preparing food, making clothing, and learning methods of home management.

In addition to the regular project work, they participate in other activities such as camping, community service, round-ups or achievement days, and health activities. Members gain experience in the practice of parliamentary procedure, they discuss good farming and homemaking practices and become better prepared for the future.

It is the opinion of those in charge of this work, that 4-H Clubs provide for rural boys and girls an opportunity to learn by doing, to acquire habits of health-

CONGRATULATIONS BUTLER COUNTY



PENN GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

109-111 Wood Street

Pittsburgh Phone: GRant 1-2770

Supplies For All Industries

Compliments of

A FRIEND

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Established Since 1905

CHAS. HOREWITZ SONS

Dealer in

SCRAP IRON

WELDING & CUTTING EQUIPMENT

Electric or Acetylene

A LARGE STOCK

BEAMS - ANGLES - CHANNEL

FLATS - PLATES - ROUNDS

East Cunningham Street

Phone 25-500

ful living, and to obtain information and direction in the intelligent use of their leisure time. 4-H Club Work will enable our rural boys and girls to take a more effective place in the social and economic life of their communities.

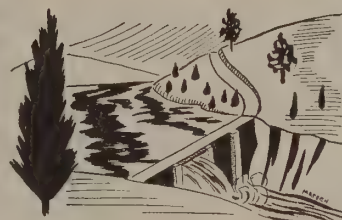
Butler County Production & Marketing Program

The Agricultural Conservation Program was established to assist farmers in the economical production of food and feed crops, to maintain and conserve soil fertility and retard soil erosion.

Conservation of our soil and water resources is vital to everyone—townspeople as well as farmers, since the health and welfare of this and succeeding generations depends upon the maintenance of the productivity of our farm lands. Every practice, plan and procedure must contribute to the Nation's welfare as well as to the benefit of the individual farmer concerned.

A Green Pastures Contest which began in 1948, is now being held annually in Butler County to direct attention of farmers to the value of improved pastures since good pasture is one of the main factors in successful and efficient livestock, poultry, and dairy programs.

In 1949, Butler County farmers carried out the largest Agricultural Conservation Program since the organization started in 1936. Practices carried out last year by member farmers included the following: 37,050 tons of lime applied; 658 tons of superphosphate used on new seedings, hay, and pasture; 660 acres of ladino clover seeded for pasture, 1245 acres of ryegrass winter cover crop planted, 550 acres of other winter cover crops planted; 1546 acres of contour stripcropping; 281,933 feet of 4" tile and 22,-



578 feet of 6" tile installed in drainage projects; 7378 cubic yards of earth removed in open drainage ditches; 31 farm ponds built for livestock watering; 93 acres of forest trees planted; and 2925 acres of pasture improved with at least 1 ton of lime and 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre.

The job of administering price support programs on potatoes, corn, barley, wheat, oats and apples also lies in the hands of the Production and Marketing Administration.

In 1949, Butler County was the only county in the state administering the Farmers' and Ranchers' Conservation Program. In 1950 Butler County is among the 6 counties in Pennsylvania offering this special program.

Under the new program, community committeemen—themselves farmers who have been elected by their neighbors to administer Production and Marketing programs in the community—work with individual farmers in determining the best and most practicable program for each farm and each field on the farm. The program is designed to fit the farmer's own ideas for protecting and improving his farm.

Mr. George H. Parsons respectfully informs the citizens of Butler and its vicinity, that he will open a School for the purpose of teaching

DANCING AND POLITENESS

at the house of Col. J. Brinker, to commence on Thursday the 14th instant.

Hours of attendance—For the Ladies, from 2 P.M. till 5 P.M. For the Gentlemen, from 6 P.M. till 9 P.M.

Butler, Dec. 9, 1826.

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

Butler County in the Wars



SINCE BUTLER County was not organized until 1800, it had no military organization to its credit in the War of the Revolution. However, names of many of the County's first settlers were identified with the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments as well as the Light Horse Troop—Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware Regiments and the Bedford Rangers. Approximately eighty-five soldiers of the Revolution and of the Indian Wars became settlers of Butler County.

In the year 1840, there were altogether 6 Revolutionary pensioners residing in Butler County.

War of 1812—June, 1812 to December, 1814

The War of 1812 sometimes called the "Second War of Independence," was short, but forever settled the supremacy of the United States on the continent.

The war was precipitated by the English who were smarting over the loss of their North American Colonies.

They sent a fleet to our Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes region, threatening to invade the northern frontier with an army.

In July, 1812, British and Indian forces were seen off the harbor at Erie. Alarmed by this, Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania ordered the organization of the 16th Division of the State Militia.

The Lake Erie region was brought to a state of emergency and in 1813, Commodore Perry began building a fleet at Erie for the United States. To protect our fleet the 16th Division was ordered to Erie.

Five full companies of this Division were recruited in Butler County. These five companies totaled about 253 men.

Although Pennsylvania soil was never invaded in this War, Pennsylvania had more volunteers and militia in service than any state in the Union.

Mexican War—April, 1846 to February, 1848

Several volunteer companies of Butler County offered their services to the country in the War with Mexico, but the quotas were filled and none of them

VETERANS of FOREIGN WARS

Of The United States

Founded 1899

JOSEPH T. BLACK POST, No. 249

429 West Jefferson Street
Butler, Pa.

Presidents V. F. W. Aux. 249

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Margaret Stover..... | 1921 |
| Lenora Davis..... | 1922 |
| Florence Hice..... | 1923 |
| Sarah Beatty..... | 1924 |
| Florence Hice..... | 1925 |
| Emma Boyer..... | 1926 |
| Margaret Baldauf..... | 1927 |
| Florence Hice..... | 1928 |
| Anna Gillon..... | 1929 |
| Gertrude Smith..... | 1930 |
| Gertrude Smith..... | 1931 |
| Mary Madden..... | 1932 |
| Mary Madden..... | 1933 |
| Mae Evans..... | 1934 |
| Kathleen Miller..... | 1935 |
| Lueretta Kearney..... | 1936 |
| Margaret Baldauf..... | 1937 |
| Mary Madden..... | 1938 |
| Leisla Glenn..... | 1938 |
| Frances Herriot..... | 1939 |
| Pauline Blumling..... | 1940 |
| Pauline Blumling..... | 1941 |
| Mary Lewis..... | 1942 |
| Golden Graham..... | 1943 |
| Grace Hilliard..... | 1944 |
| Lucile Kelly..... | 1945 |
| Mabel Vandervort..... | 1946 |
| Reneta Rettig..... | 1947 |
| Barbara Wehr..... | 1948 |
| Hilda Neyman..... | 1949 |
| Margaret McGary..... | 1950 |

LUERETTA KEARNEY
(President 25th Dist.).....1950



Sergeant Joseph T. Black Killed in action August 7, 1918, Vesle River, France, Co. L. 112th Infantry 28th Div.

Commanders Post 249 Joseph T. Black

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Thomas Cole..... | 1920 |
| Harry McClain..... | 1921 |
| Harry McClain..... | 1922 |
| Laverne Miller..... | 1923 |
| Fred Stover..... | 1924 |

FRED STOVER (National Commander).....1925

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Earl Kauffman..... | 1925 |
| Purdum B. Graham..... | 1926 |
| Monroe F. McQuillen..... | 1927 |
| Francis A. Leith..... | 1928 |
| Harrison N. Moon..... | 1929 |
| Clarence G. Kerr..... | 1930 |
| Stanley Stewart..... | 1931 |
| J. Brady Murrin..... | 1932 |
| George H. Kapp..... | 1933 |

JOS T. GRAHAM.....1934

(Tri-County-Council Commander).....1937

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Charles E. Kryder..... | 1935 |
| William H. Bishoff..... | 1936 |
| Chester E. Thompson..... | 1937 |
| J. Newton Pontius..... | 1938 |
| James H. Milsom..... | 1939 |
| Anthony Graham..... | 1940 |
| Anthony Graham..... | 1941 |
| Harry P. Myers..... | 1942 |
| Raymond Herriot..... | 1943 |
| Jos. T. Graham..... | 1944 |
| W. Vane Ireland..... | 1945 |
| Marcus White..... | 1946 |
| William D. Enright..... | 1947 |
| Joe M. Curtis..... | 1948 |
| Henry F. C. Buchter..... | 1949 |
| Henry F. C. Buchter..... | 1950 |

WALTER A. GIBBONS
(Commander 25th Dist. Pa.).....1950

were accepted. However, about 15 Butler County men enlisted in the various commands and served through the War.

Civil War—April, 1861 to April, 1865

The "Butler County Blues," organized in April, 1861, were the first troops of this County to see service in the Civil War. They were assigned to the First Division of Patterson's Corps and became the first northerners to reach Virginia in their sector.

The volunteer companies that served in the Civil War signed up by company and served for stretches of three months, 9 months, one year, or three years. When companies were mustered out, most all the men would sign up with other volunteer outfits which were being formed at the time.

Lists of the units from Butler County serving in the Civil War: Butler County Blues—Co. H, 13th Reg., Penna. Volunteers; 102 Pennsylvania Volunteers; Co. C—11th Penna. Reserve, Army of Potomac, recruited at West Sunbury; Co. D—11th Penna. Reserve, Army of Potomac, Connoquenessing Rangers.

Company C and D contained 233 men of which 38 were killed in action, 15 died of battle wounds, 48 others were wounded but lived. Co. H, E, F—78th Regiment.

The Fighting Chaplain

Reverend Richard C. Christy, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Coylestown in Clearfield Township, was Chaplain of the 78th Regiment. Because of his deeds under fire in comforting the wounded and dying, he became known throughout the Army of the Cumberland as the "Fighting Chaplain."

Co. C—100th Penna. Volunteers—called "Round Heads" because most of the men in the Regiment were descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters and Round Heads of the English Revolution. Entire Regiment served three years then signed up for another three years.

Co. H—102 Regiment. From 1861 to 1865, 200 men served in this company's ranks. 38 were killed or mortally wounded in battle. 72 survived battle wounds, and 12 died of disease.

Co. I, E, B—103 Regiment. The 103rd was captured by the Confederates and put in prison where 132 men died. Thirty-four of these were from Butler County. When the Regiment was mustered out, only 81 of the original Regiment were left.

Companies C, F, G, K—134th Regiment. Alfred G. Reed Post, G.A.R. of Butler was named for a member of the 134th who was mortally wounded at Gettysburg.

BUTLER COUNTY COUNCIL

THE AMERICAN LEGION

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Service to the Community, State and Nation

☆ ☆ ☆

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|--|--------------------|
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| Dierken-Ritzert Post No. 642 | Chicora, Pa. |
| Lauter-Falkner Post No. 683 | Saxonburg, Pa. |
| Carl M. Hovis Post No. 709 | Boyers, Pa. |
| Michael Kosar Post No. 778 | Lyndora, Pa. |
| Miles-Proffitt Post No. 787 | Mars, Pa. |
| Jean E. Parker Post No. 842 | Butler, Pa. |
| Harrisville Post No. 852 | Harrisville, Pa. |
| Royal Lowe Post No. 894 | Butler, Pa. |
| Joseph & Leroy Wilbert Post No. 937 | Fenelton, Pa. |

Post in process or organization, Meridian, Pa.

Butler County is a heritage. It is a challenge; our responsibility, our duty to improve it and guard it.

Congratulations On Your Sesqui-Centennial

JAMES H. COLLINS

Adjutant

WM. B. BOGGS, SR.

Commander

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and

Movies Are Better Than Ever



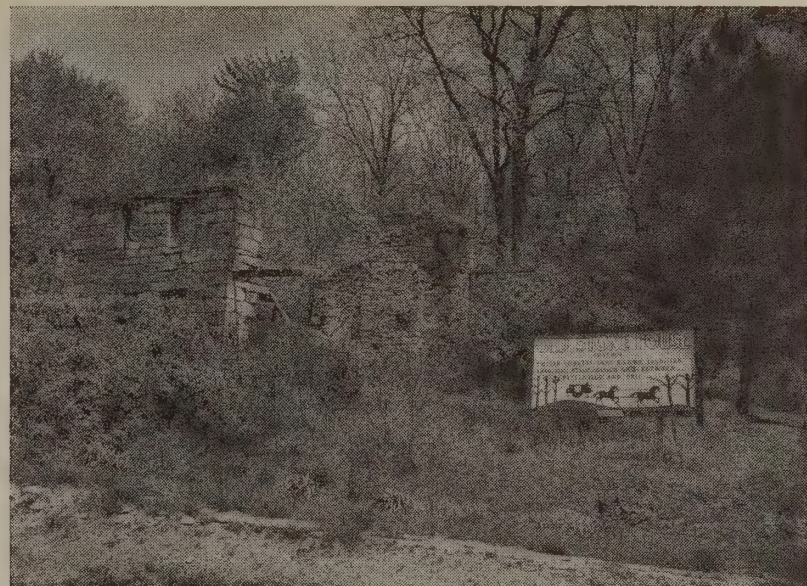
YOUR THEATRES ARE THE

BUTLER

PENN

MAJESTIC

CAPITOL



THE OLD STONE HOUSE—FAMOUS LANDMARK IN BUTLER CO.

Companies D, F, G—134th Regiment; Co. L—159th Regiment—14th Cavalry; Co. E—169th Regiment—11th Army Corps; Batteries A, B—212 Regiment—6th Artillery.

Co. G—14th militia Regiment. After the battle of Bull Run, General Lee threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania. The state militia was called to a state of emergency. Co. G of Butler was one of the first to report for duty. It was known as the "Blackstone Guards" because of the many lawyers in its ranks.

Co. C—18th militia Regiment; Co. F—56th militia Regiment; 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Colonel James Cooper McKee, a doctor of Butler was appointed and commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Army in 1858. He served in a high medical capacity to Pope's Army and the Army of the Potomac. In 1863, he was placed in charge of the Lincoln United States Hospital at Washington, D. C.

To perpetuate the memory of those from our County who were killed in the Civil War a monument was dedicated on July 4, 1894. The Statue is that of a Civil War Infantry man standing at ease. The monument is of Barre granite and stands in the Diamond Park.

On August 29, 1894, Evans City also dedicated a monument to the soldiers

of the Civil War. It is of Quincy granite and stands 19 feet, 3 inches tall. It depicts an eagle standing on a globe.

Altogether Butler County sent 25 full companies into the Civil War in addition to the many men who enlisted in military groups formed outside of our County. Butler County men served with 50 Regimental Units of Pennsylvania and 17 units representing other states in the Union.

Active today in Butler County, we have the Womens Relief Corps No. 97, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The Corps is composed of a number of grand old ladies who serve as a living memorial to the Civil War veterans who fought so gallantly for what they believed.

The G.A.R. post was originally organized in 1868, and named for Alfred G. Reed, mentioned in this article.

Spanish American War—1898

Company E, 15th Regiment of the National Guard was the only military unit organized at the outbreak of this war. It immediately volunteered and was accepted. Its departure highlighted one of the greatest military pageants in the history of the town.

On April 27, the entire 15th Regiment passed through Butler on its way to the point of mobilization at Mt. Gretna. It stopped in Butler where it picked up Company E and was the guest of the town for 3 hours.

The signing of the Protocol, August 12, 1898, however, destroyed all hopes of the 15th Regiment getting into active duty.

The only casualty of Company E was Private Charles A. Watters, who died of typhoid fever. He was the only colored soldier enlisted in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments.

He was buried with military honors in Butler on August 12th. The large auditorium of the Methodist Episcopal Church could not hold half the people who assembled to pay their respects. Every minister from Butler and many from across the country were present.

World War I—April, 1917 to November, 1918

The first World War saw a great change in the organization and development of the military unit. Men from one town or locality no longer banded together to form a company or regiment and then volunteer for service.

Men were gathered from across the nation mainly through conscription and assigned to various organizations. If these organizations were broken up the men would then be assigned to other units. This procedure became very familiar to veterans of the second World War. Planes, tanks, submarines were notable newcomers to warfare in this conflict.

BUTLER COUNTY REALTORS ASSOCIATION

The Realtor is the instrumentality through which the land resource of the nation reaches its highest use and through which land ownership attains its widest distribution. He is a creator of homes, a builder of cities. A developer of industries and productive farms.



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| ELMER E. BROWN | 456 North Bluff Street, Butler, Pennsylvania |
| JOHN D. CLARK | 358 Center Avenue, Butler, Pennsylvania |
| PAUL EISLER | 257 South Main Street, Butler, Pennsylvania |
| ALLEN D. GREENE | Mellon Bank Building, Butler, Pennsylvania |
| JAMES T. LAPPAN | R. D. 2, Valencia, Pennsylvania |
| R. M. LOGAN | Savings & Trust Building, Butler, Pennsylvania |
| MILDRED G. McMAHAN | 244 South Main Street, Butler, Pennsylvania |
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Congratulations
TO
BUTLER COUNTY
ON ITS
150th Anniversary

May we have the pleasure of serving you in the future as we have in the past?

It has been a grand experience sharing in the growth and development of this fine county through the many years.



"The Sign of Happy Motoring"

Seven thousand seventy-five men were registered in the draft from Butler County but only about two thousand six hundred got the call to go.

Of these, 36 were killed in action or died from wounds received in action, while 47 died of other causes.

The first World War also saw a new development in the means of financing a global conflict. This was accomplished with Liberty Loan drives in which Butler County played a prominent part.

Altogether four Liberty Loans and one Victory Loan Drive were launched across the nation, and each one was oversubscribed. Butler County's total share in the five Liberty Loan drives amounted to \$11,766,900 among 63,593 county subscribers.

War Savings Stamps were also sold during World War I and Butler County holds the honor of selling more than any other county in the state. For this, Butler County was presented the Pershing Award, which was received in behalf of our County by county chairman Elias Ritts.



World War II—December, 1941 to April, 1945

World War II saw many radical changes in the technique of waging war. This became a war of the blitz—rockets—jet planes—snorkels—night fighters—radar—huge airplane carriers—amphibious landings—super bombers—paratroopers—suicide pilots, and above all the powerful atom bomb.

With our armies spread across the globe, our manpower was drained as in no other war we have ever fought. This is clearly reflected in the number of men serving from Butler County. Exclusive of the National Guard, more than 11,443 men from Butler County served in the armed forces of our country.

These men served gallantly in every theatre of action, on the sea, on the land, and in the air. To these men, most of them quite young, fell the task of fighting the longest, most bitter and desperate war of our grown nation.

One hundred fifty-eight died serving with the Army, 64 with the Air Force, 34 with the Navy, and 9 with the Marines, while many more, still living, carry the scars of battle.

First casualties of the war from Butler County were Charles F. Hosford, Army Air Corps (KIS); Wm. D. Carr, U. S. Navy (KIA); Richard Johnson Wehr, U. S. Marines (KIA); Peter Oluschak, Infantry (KIS); and Leo Baugh-

KIWANIS CLUB of BUTLER

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| Walter Oesterling | Robert H. French, D.D. |

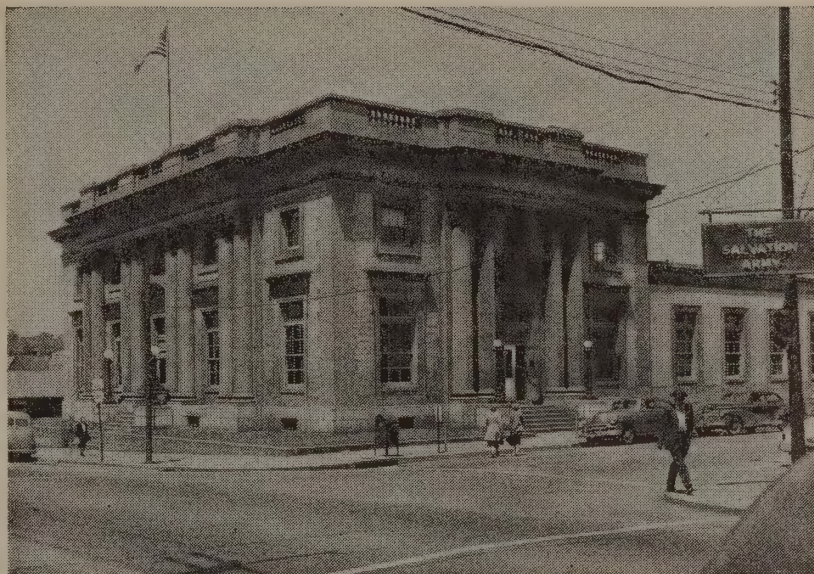
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U. S. POST OFFICE, BUTLER, PA.

man, Coast Artillery (KIA). The first female casualty was Jean Parker, U. S. Navy Women's Reserve (AD).

To help finance this war, the people were asked to invest in Savings Bonds, and in the seven Loan drives Butler County purchased \$43,483,861 worth. (this does not include the investments made by the banks of our County). Quota for the county was \$32,263,100.

Development of National Guard

For mutual protection and for the protection of our country the pioneers of the early Republic organized into State Militias. These militias served as the only organized protection against the enemy and the Indians.

In spite of their crude discipline, they were a most effective organization for the type of warfare waged at that time. The men were expert marksmen, hunters and frontier scouts. They were crafty woodsmen who were at home anywhere in the wilderness.

Up to the Civil War muster days were appointed and the soldiers of each district would meet for military exercises and drills. However, when all the men assembled drills were generally forgotten and everyone concentrated on having a

lot of fun. These two day meetings were climaxed with a banquet featuring plenty of food and drink for everyone.

After the Civil War the country had a greater body of battle trained veterans than ever before. These men generally banded together in groups and held regimental reunions and state and national encampments. These groups were the forerunner of our National Guard.

The first actual National Guard encampment was held in 1874.

Out of the early undisciplined and ill organized groups have developed one of the best organized, best equipped and most efficient bodies of citizen soldiers in the world.

National Guard Units of Butler Co.

The National Guard units in Butler County are: Hdq. Co., Medical Co., and Co. D, 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Headquarters Company was organized in July, 1921, and saw service in World War II. It is composed of 8 officers and 70 enlisted men.

Co. D was organized in February, 1874, and was known as Sullivan's Guards. This Company saw service in the Spanish American War and both World Wars. It was assigned to different Infantry Units through the years and therefore, was not always known as Company D. It is composed of 3 officers and 98 enlisted men.

Medical Company was organized in May, 1903 as Hospital Corps of 16th Infantry. This company also saw service in the two World Wars. It is composed of 8 officers and 120 enlisted men.

Every year the National Guard held its 15 day summer encampments at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania from 1921 to 1936, after which, except for two years, encampments have been held at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania has earned for itself the right to wear the Presidential Citation for action during the Battle of the Bulge, and was decorated with the Belgium Croix de Guerre, by Charles, Prince of Belgium for action during the Ardennes offensive. The National Guard of Pennsylvania is also authorized streamers for action at Puerto Rico in the Spanish American War and action at Champagne, Champagne-Maine, Aisne-Maine, Oise-Maine, Lorraine, and Meuse-Argonne in World War I.

Each National Guard company in Butler County meets once a week at the Armory Building.

Men of Valor

Many of the boys from Butler County distinguished themselves in World War II receiving citations for their extraordinary performance in service. From

among these, we wish to relate the experiences of Master Sergeant Abie Abraham, United States Army, who is sometimes referred to as the "second most decorated hero of World War II."

Sgt. Abraham went to the Philippines in March of 1939 and returned to the United States in March, 1947. In these eight years are crowded many historical events of the War in the Pacific.

After the surrender of Bataan, Sgt. Abraham was one of the participants in the "Death March," in which he saw hundreds of his buddies fall dead from hunger and exhaustion along the road of march. Other Butler County men in this March were Peter Oluschak and Lawrence Martsoff. As related in the book, "Barbed Wire Surgeon," Sgt. Abraham performed outstanding deeds for his less fortunate buddies along this march and in the concentration camp.

After the war, while all the prisoners of Bataan were being shipped home, General MacArthur requested Sgt. Abraham to stay behind and locate the graves on the "Death March," and in Bataan.

By opening the graves, Sgt. Abraham was able to compile a list of all the dead in this phase of action and because of this knowledge he became the chief witness against General Homa, Commander of the Jap forces in the Philippine Islands. General Homa was tried, found guilty and shot.

While locating the graves, he was shot at seven times by Jap soldiers still in hiding, and six months after this he contacted the guerillas who relayed the information to all the Jap soldiers in the jungle that the war had already been over for one year.

Being the only man of the original force left behind in Bataan, Sgt. Abraham was given the honor of accepting the Jap Major's saber in surrender.

When the Philippines were granted their independence, Sgt. Abraham was given the honor of lowering the American flag for the last time.

STATE POLICE

*"To serve is not servility; that man
is truly noble who renders honest
and faithful service to his fellowmen."*

Created by Law in 1905, the Pennsylvania State Police Force was originated, primarily, for the protection of rural communities, enforcement of the criminal laws, and to cooperate with other state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies. In the beginning the State Police Force consisted of 228 officers and men, and the organization was completed on December 15, 1905. Originally the state was divided into five troop areas. Colonel John C. Groome of Philadelphia was appointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker as the first superintendent of the new Force. The methods of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Royal

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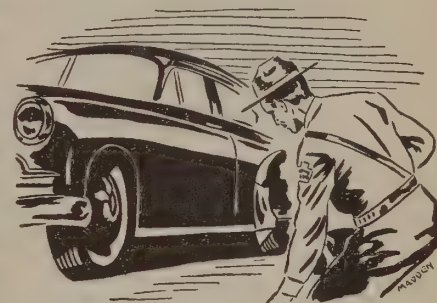
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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Northwest Mounted Police were studied by Colonel Groome and he visited both Europe and Canada in making a survey of these world-renowned organizations. The best features of each of these were incorporated in the formation of the Pennsylvania State Police. In this manner the first state-wide, uniformed police force in America was created.

The City of Butler was a vigorous centenarian a decade past when the six-year-old State Police Force established a headquarters here on January 27, 1911. While Troop "D" was not officially established until 1911, the mounted trooper was not an unfamiliar sight to the residents of Butler and Butler County, because a year earlier a large detail of troopers were brought to Lyndora to preserve the peace during a prolonged labor disturbance. This detail was sent to Butler from Punxsutawney, then the headquarters city for Troop "D." Mounted patrols fanned out from Butler to all parts of Butler County and the trooper became a familiar figure in rural Butler County. A temporary substation was established at Annandale, then one of the largest coal and limestone producing areas in Western Pennsylvania. Part of the detail sent here from Punxsutawney was ordered into Lawrence County to establish a substation at New Castle.



In 1910, construction was started on a new barracks and stables on the Duffy Farm, and when the buildings were completed, Troop "D" headquarters was transferred from Punxsutawney on January 27, 1911, and Butler has been headquarters for Troop "D" ever since. Captain Leon Pitcher was the first Commanding Officer and the second in command was Lieutenant John E. Walsh. At that time, Troop "D" embraced the greater part of Western Pennsylvania and substations had been established at Punxsutawney, Jefferson County; East Brady, Clarion County; Meadville, Crawford County; Ridgway, Elk County; Burgettstown, Washington County; and Munson, Clearfield County. By the end of 1911, the troop personnel consisted of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals and 44 privates. Fifty-six head of horses were attached to the troop.

Captain William R. Hanna assumed command of Troop "D" on March 28, 1944, and is the present Commanding Officer. Lieutenant Singletown Sheaffer, second in command, was transferred to Butler from Lancaster on September 1, 1947.

The traffic problem was of no great concern to the Force back in 1911. The Superhighway and the Age of Speed were still things to come. But occasionally

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**MOWERY'S
FARM EQUIPMENT**

Prospect, Pennsylvania
Old Route 422 Phone 2-471

some unsuspecting motorist was overtaken by a trooper on horseback and introduced to the neighborhood Justice of the Peace for roaring through the countryside in his new-fangled automobile at the break-neck speed of 15 miles an hour. From the time of its inception until 1923 when the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol was created, the State Police Force was responsible for the enforcement of the traffic laws in addition to their numerous other duties. Enforcement of the traffic laws, examining new drivers, accident prevention and cooperating with other safety groups and organizations are among the major functions of the State Police today.

The State Police and the Highway Patrol operated as separate organizations until 1937 when by an Act of Legislature they were urged into one unit and renamed the Pennsylvania Motor Police. In 1943 the name of the organization was changed back to the Pennsylvania State Police.

The mounted trooper is one of the things that passed from the scene with the changing times. The modern, high-speed, radio-equipped automobile used today in highway patrol work and to conduct investigations of crimes is a far cry from the "Good old days" of the Force when it was the rule rather than the exception that a trooper assigned to investigate a crime in some remote area many miles (or even several counties) removed from his headquarters, took a train or street car to a town near the scene of the crime then proceeded to his destination on foot or hired a "rig" at the local livery stable.

Today we have an authorized strength of 1800 officers and men. Troops have been reduced in size and more substations have been established with a view to furnishing the best protection to travelers on the highways and for the greatest convenience in the investigation of crime. Mobility is the order of the day. Troop "D," with headquarters in Butler, and substations in Rochester, Beaver County; New Castle, Lawrence County; Mercer, Mercer County;

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In 1935, realizing the necessity of a Pharmacy catering only to the sick and the physician, Ronald R. McCandless, F.A.C.A., opened his professional pharmacy at 138 West Jefferson Street.

Time has proved that the citizens of Butler appreciate knowing that their prescriptions are filled with the finest ingredients and in an atmosphere of cleanliness and courteous service at a reasonable cost.

The three department Pharmacy, Prescription, Sickroom Supplies, and Truss.

RONALD R. McCANDLESS

Professional Pharmacist

138 West Jefferson Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

When in Need of

TIRES and TIRE SERVICE

Call

RAY ANDRE

THE GENERAL TIRE DEALER

West Cunningham & Jefferson Streets
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Kittanning, Armstrong County, and Warrendale, Allegheny County, has a normal complement of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 20 Non-commissioned officers, 49 Privates First Class and 23 Privates Second Class to serve the citizens of the five county area and the northern part of Allegheny County. Forty-six (46) automobiles and 2 motorcycles are used to patrol rural highways and carry on the functions of the troop. No horses have been attached to the troop for more than four years.

The old barracks, built in 1910, long served as a landmark for several generations of Butler people. It was razed in 1948 to make way for a modern headquarters building built at a cost of approximately \$380,000, and occupied officially on March 15, 1950. The stables were replaced with a large automobile repair and storage garage.

The last Annual Report of Troop "D" activities reveal that for the year ending May 31, 1949, the members of the troop made 1573 arrests for violations of the criminal laws, investigated 1785 traffic accidents, and made 5273 arrests for violations of the Vehicle Code. Automobiles and other stolen property valued at \$83,932.00 was recovered. 27,926 patrols, or separate trips, were made in which a total of 1,451,630 miles were covered.

In addition to investigating crimes and highway accidents, and maintaining law and order, the following are some of the special duties performed by the State Police.

Special Duties

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information is charged with fingerprinting persons accused of committing violations of the law, photographing scenes of crimes and serious traffic accidents, processing and classifying fingerprints for the purpose of identifying persons suspected of crime or to establish the identity of unknown deceased persons, recording and maintaining a permanent record



BUTLER INDEPENDENT SOCIAL CLUB

Large Hall Available to the Public for
WEDDINGS - BANQUETS - DANCES

BAZAARS, Etc.

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121 East Wayne Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Ever Since 1893

Also in 1900

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DOUTHETT & GRAHAM

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MEN'S CLOTHING



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PATTERSON AUTO PARTS

415 West Jefferson Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

1932 — 1950

Melvin T. Patterson, Founder

John R. Patterson Richard M. Patterson

of all such findings and distributing the fingerprint records to various other Identification Bureaus, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. The Bureau of Criminal Identification was inaugurated at Troop "D" headquarters in 1920, and at the present time, there are more than 33,500 sets of fingerprints on file. This work is under the direction of Cpl. Bernard J. Moran. His assistant is Pfc. Walter A. Gibbons.

The Quartermaster Department at Troop "D" headquarters is responsible for all equipment issued in a three-troop area, namely, Troop "C," Punxsutawney; Troop "D," Butler, and Troop "E" at Erie. Besides the clothing, firearms and other equipment provided for each man in the aforementioned troops, they are also charged with the care and maintenance of more than 100 motor vehicles, and for the care of all buildings and other State Police property.

The Clerical Force of four men and supervisor takes care of filling the reports and other records submitted by the men in the field and the proper distribution of all correspondence.

Two Fire Marshals, attached to the State Police Bureau of Fire Protection, conduct all arson investigations, inspect and direct the handling and storage of inflammable liquids, and approve the installation of gasoline storage tanks at service stations and bulk plants. They also inspect buildings for fire hazards.

The Examination Detail, operating out of Troop "D" headquarters, is a unit of four men and has the task of examining applicants for operator's license and also the reexamination of persons required by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles to prove their driving ability to retain their operating privileges. Examination points in Troop "D" area are located at New Brighton, Kittanning, Butler, Ell-

wood City, and Arnold. In special cases examinations are conducted on specially laid out courses at high schools where Driver Training and Safety Education courses are included in the curriculum.

Two members of Troop "D" comprise the Garage Inspection Unit, whose duties include the investigation and supervision of more than 500 Official Inspection Stations in the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.

Troop "D" has an Aviation Investigator who is responsible for the investigation of all violations of the Aeronautical Laws in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Communications Division operates and coordinates teletype and radio communications among the different units of the Force. Harrisburg is the key communication point, maintaining teletype communications with 116 locations in Pennsylvania, eleven other states and the District of Columbia. The various headquarters of the Pennsylvania State Police are all connected with each other by the statewide teletype system. A message originating at one point may be sent to each headquarters, and then transmitted to all radio equipped cars in a matter of seconds.

More than 500 school buses are inspected annually by the members of Troop "D." Five men are kept on the roads with portable scales for the purpose of apprehending violators of weight restrictions.

There are in Butler today many former members of the Force who, upon retirement or resignation, have made Butler their homes. The members of Troop "D" are glad to be considered a part of the community and to take an active part in the

civic functions of your city. We offer our cooperation in helping to make it a safer city and wish it well on its 150th anniversary.



1934

1950

TAPER'S JEWELRY STORE

Serving the Community
Since 1934

Nationally Advertised
Diamonds — Watches
Radios and Electrical Appliances

Dial 53-109
102 North Main Street

BUTLER PETROLEUM CORP.

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TEXACO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA
Jobbers for B. F. Goodrich Company

THE PRINTERS WANT

In payment of subscriptions, a little of each
of the following articles:

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| PORK | CHEESE |
| BEEF | FLOUR |
| BUTTER | WOOL |
| HONEY | FLAX |

And, "rather than miss," they would take a
little—you know what—Cash.

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

EBENSBURG AND BUTLER MAIL STAGE

The subscriber, having contracted with the U. States government, to carry the mail, by Stage from Ebensburg to Butler, through Indiana and Kittanning, has made proper arrangements for the accommodation of Passengers, &c. The stage will leave Ebensburg every Thursday at 3 o'clock P.M. and arrive at Indiana on Friday at 9 A.M.—leave Indiana same day at 10 A.M. and arrive at Butler through Kittanning, every Saturday at 10 A.M.—Returning, leave Butler every Sunday, after the arrival of the Erie and Pittsburgh stage, and arrive in Ebensburg on Tuesday, in time to intercept the Pittsburgh and Alexandria stage for Harrisburgh and Philadelphia.

As this route is the nearest to Harrisburgh & Philadelphia, travellers would find it to their advantage to take this Stage. The clay turnpike is much more preferable than the stone turnpikes on the Southern route. There is not a better road in the state than the turnpike between Kittanning and Ebensburg, and the accommodations along the road are excellent. No pains shall be spared to render the passage agreeable to those who take this stage.

Fare for the whole route, \$3.75.

Way passengers 6 cents per mile.

Leonard Shryock,

Proprietor

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

Butler's Only U-SAN-O Cleaner in 1950

BARTOLI'S CLEANERS — HATTERS

Store 126 West North Street
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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Phone 5-938

Established in 1946

by V. J., R. J. and P. A. BARTOLI (BROS.)

KEYSTONE METAL CO.

NON FERROUS METALS

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA



The people shown in the group make up the personnel who enjoy meeting and serving you at McCarren's.

McCARREN'S of BUTLER

joins in celebrating

"Sesqui Centennial"

JULY 2 to 8

We at McCarren's have endeavored for over 25 years to bring to the people of Butler a good men's store, representing fine merchandise produced by famous named manufacturers and serviced to our patrons by experienced salespeople in a courteous and cheerful manner.

Our participation in this 150th birthday celebration is continuing evidence of the faith McCarren's has in the future of Butler as a wonderful place . . .

TO LIVE—TO GO TO CHURCH—TO GO TO SCHOOL—TO WORK
TO SHOP—AND TO ENJOY YOURSELF

Standing left to right: Don Geibel, John Hess, Dan Heineman, Wm. J. Schneider, Clyde L. Young, C. R. McCarren, Proprietor; C. R. McCarren, Jr., Paul Markiw, Pearl Czyzyk, Patrick McCarren.



Hickey-Freeman

CUSTOMIZED* CLOTHES

Represent the
Last Word in Quality

Exclusively Since 1921



Congratulations to Our Many
Butler Friends



Featured Exclusively at



USEFUL

Toothache.—The following prescription is recommended as a 'sovereign remedy' for this afflicting disorder.—We give it to our readers as quacks do their medicine, 'No cure, no Pay'. To a spoonful of any kind of spirit, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar and a tea spoonful of common salt; mix them together, and hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity of the tooth. It will yield almost instantaneous relief. Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

RYE AND OATS

THE subscriber will receive Rye and Oats for any articles he has in his store. He will also receive Rye and Oats in payment of store or tavern accounts, if it be delivered soon. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection. As this will be an opportunity for paying their accounts without money, it is hoped that those indebted will not neglect, and be obliged to pay cash, as that will be the next step. Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

MARRIED

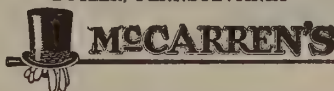
In Wayne County, N. C. on the 8th ult. by the Rev. John Howell, Mr. Hobhead Speight, of Green county, aged 77½ years, weight 99¼ pounds, to Mrs. Sally Peacock, of the former county, age 44 years, weight 333¼ pounds. Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

BEST WISHES
FROM

HOOSIER FACTORIES, INC.

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA
at

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



"BOTANY" Brand 500

Tailored by Daroff

Extends

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

Through

Our Exclusive Dealer



Keep Cool at the
Sesqui-Centennial Celebration
in a

"SHORE BREEZE"
SUMMER SUIT

Don Richards

Exclusively at



BUTLER COUNTY'S

94th ANNUAL FAIR

WEEK OF AUGUST 14th TO 19th

OFFICERS

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W. DON FERGUSON
Vice President

C. M. MILLER
Secretary-Treasurer

ELLIS W. LOVE
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WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK
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LEE C. McCANDLESS
CARROLL M. MILLER
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LOYAL B. SPANG
JOHN D. WINTERS
M. JOSEPHINE YOUNKINS





SCENES ● PARK HOTEL FIRE OF 1903 ● BUTLER



CAMPBELL'S FOUNDRY
Butler 1885

Left to Right:
Joe Manny
Casper Sherman
Charles Crouse
Philip Crouse
John Garber



WALLEY'S MILL
Parker Township 1897

BON AIRE SHOPPING CENTER



From the Newest, to the Oldest . . .

The following merchants of the new Bon Aire Shopping Center extend their most sincere congratulations to the merchants and citizens of Butler County on the celebrating of 150 years of industrial, educational, religious, and economic progress:

CHRISTY'S

NEUF'S

THOROFARE

KARNES'

ELLISON'S

BROWN'S

WINTER'S

HOPIES'

BON AIRE CLEANERS

ISALY'S



TROUTMAN'S STORE 1888
SITE OF WINTER'S DRUG STORE NOW



LAYING ELECTRIC CAR TRACKS • JEFFERSON ST. CROSSING MAIN



J. G. & W. CAMPBELL HARDWARE • 1893

1915

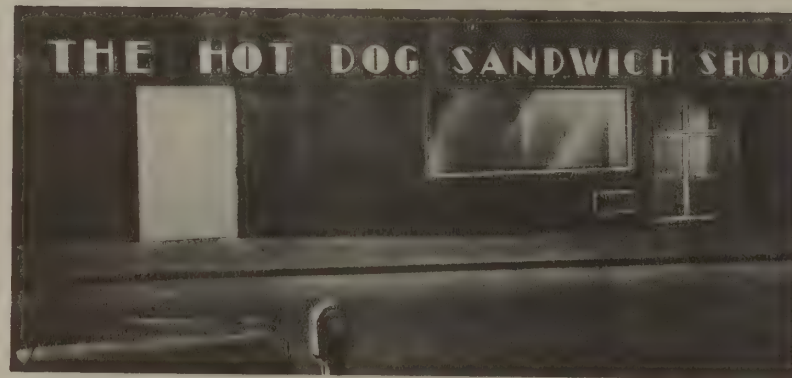


HOT DOG SANDWICH SHOP

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

"The Pictures Tell the Story"

1950



1950

We grew through quality of service

- OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
- WE EMPLOY 85 PEOPLE
- OUR OWN BAKERY ON 2nd FLOOR
- SAME LOCATION SINCE 1915

*Largest Consumer
of Heinz Products
in the World*



A Carload of Heinz Products



LOWRY HOUSE • 1887



1915



1890 • NOW OCCUPIED BY MILLER'S SHOE STORE
from 1888 till 1903 this was the location of the Butler Postoffice

Left to Right:
Howard Kelly
John Dixon
Phillip Nast
Phillip Schaul
Eugene Schaul
John Gibson, Sheriff
George Enno



JAMES H. DUFF
Governor of the State of Pennsylvania

TO THE CITIZENS OF BUTLER COUNTY:
It is a privilege on this memorable occasion to extend greetings to the good people of Butler County and to express the hope that your Sesqui-Centennial Celebration will be most successful.

Signed,
GOV. JAMES H. DUFF



Original Rapp House



Mennonite Church of 1825



Abraham Ziegler's Grave

PICTURES of HARMONY

HISTORY OF THE HARMONITES AND ECONOMITES ORDER HARMONY BOROUGH (BOROUGH SKETCHES)



Angel Doorway of the Harmonite House
Sculptured by Rapp in 1811



Wine Cellar in the Harmonite House



A Well In the Wine Cellar



Power Clock, over 300 Years Old
Brought from Europe by Rapp



TOMBSTONE OF JOHN RAPP



REVOLVING STONE DOOR
HARMONITE CEMETERY



MAIN ST. ● ZELIENOPLE, PA.



LOOKING SOUTH ALONG MAIN ST.



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PHONE BUTLER 5-109

OPERATING WITH I BEAM AND DROP DECK TRAILERS



AERIAL VIEW DESHON HOSPITAL



EVANS CITY HIGH SCHOOL



NEW STATE POLICE BARRACKS ● 1950



MAIN BUILDING ENTRANCE ● DESHON



HARRISVILLE



O. H. NICHOLAS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

324 SOUTH MCKEAN STREET • BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



1902—First team and first employee, Charles H. Keck, who is foreman today.

Founded 1902
by
O. H. NICHOLAS

1950
Owned and Managed by 3 Sons
RALPH A. NICHOLAS
O. H. NICHOLAS, JR.
CHARLES W. NICHOLAS

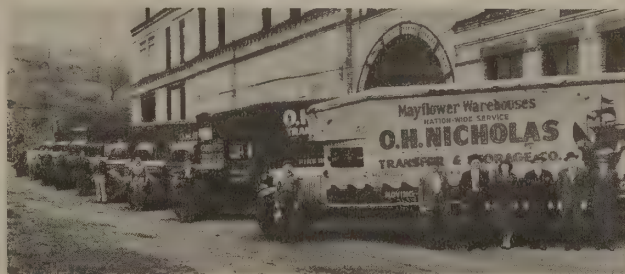


1910—First commercial truck in Butler. Driver F. J. Keck and O. H. Nicholas, founder.

We are grateful to the many families and industries of Butler County whom we have been privileged to serve for nearly half-a-century.



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
324 South McKean Street



Our fleet and personnel today. In foreground: C. H. Keck, 48 years service; Adolph Rettig, 38 years service, Mrs. Jean Ann Maffei, Ralph A. Nicholas, Charles W. Nicholas, O. H. Nicholas, Jr.



MERCHANDISE WAREHOUSE
301 Negley Avenue



SLIPPERY ROCK COLLEGE CHAPEL



THE "OLD GYM"



GIRLS' DORMITORY ● SLIPPERY ROCK COLLEGE



SLIPPERY ROCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ● BUTLER



BUTLER COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—Showing Sarver Hall

WE ARE CELEBRATING

Butler's 150th • Oldsmobile's 52nd • Our 10th Anniversary



Standing, left to right: Gerald Wagner, Emil LeRoy, Charles Gallagher, Frank Piccola, Frank Campbell, Charles Foringer, Lester Marsh, Robert Harvey, Ellis Zang, John Heilman, Floyd Middendorf. Sitting, left to right: Phillip Crouse, Grace Mitchell, Donald Lord, Martha Flick, Patrick Graham.

Greetings

FROM THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE

DON LORD MOTOR COMPANY

— Oldsmobile —

123 E. WAYNE ST.

BUTLER, PA.



BRUIN



PETROLIA



EAU CLAIRE



CHICORA



EAST BUTLER



A THIRSTY LASS ● BRUIN



KARNS CITY



A BUTLER COUNTY FARM

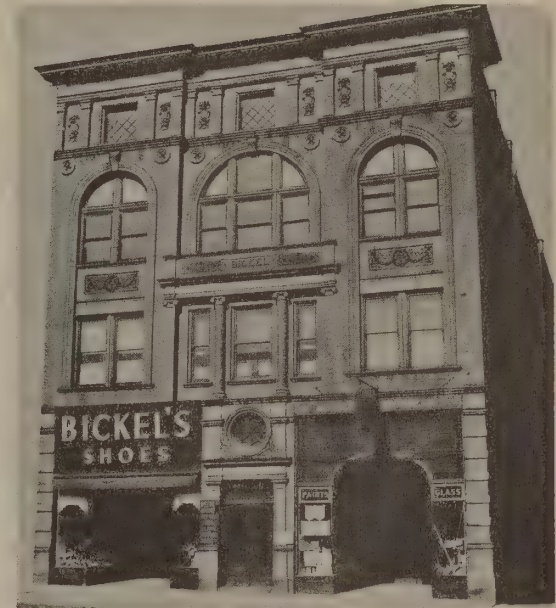
GOOD SHOES for ALMOST 100 YEARS



Today, keeping up with the modern trend in shoe retailing, we bring you the finest quality shoes at the lowest prices. Following are listed some of the famous make shoes Bickel's carry:

Shoes for Women: Selby Styl-Eez, Heel

Previous to the Civil War, at a date that is obscure, Bickel's were making Boots and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children. There were no factories as we know them today and shoes were made on the shoemaker's bench to your own measure. Then came the factory made shoes and Bickel's were the first store to bring Eastern factory made shoes to Butler.



Hugger, Life Stride, Active Maid, Flex-Eze, Eze-Goer, Shenanigan, and Foot-Rest.

Shoes for Men: Nunn-Bush, Crosby-Square, Bob-Smart.

Shoes for Children: Simplex, Classmates, Black Hawk.

BICKEL'S SHOES

128 SOUTH MAIN STREET • BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Education



E DUCATION in our county throughout its 150 years has been tailored to fit the needs of the people. There have been changes in style, the seams have burst at times when the school population became too great for its housing, and much altering and fitting has taken place to the final end that a free education shall be available for all the children.

Early School Problems

The first schools were subscription schools requiring the parents to provide for their children's education by subscribing money toward the teacher's salary. If no money was available, the only means of securing an education for the children was through application to the teacher for permission to enter the child in his school at public expense. The so-called "pauper school" student was the result. Children who hated the stigma of "pauper" did not attend school and were often illiterate.

As an illustration, in 1824 Robert Cunningham of Buffalo Township peti-

tioned the court to appoint three school men to raise money in order that Mr. Cunningham might be reimbursed for the tuition of poor children attending his school. He stated that there was no proper authority to take care of this reimbursement.

To correct the "pauper" problem, the school law of 1834 provided that all citizens be taxed for the education of all the children. In Butler County indignant citizens met to denounce the law as unjust and impolitic. "It was never intended by the makers of our Constitution that the education of other than the children of the poor be at public expense," they complained. Nevertheless, a tax was levied in 1835 and yielded \$3,113.63 in taxes for Butler County.

Ten years later a statistical report shows that there were 5,743 students enrolled in 152 Butler County schools. Taxes levied were \$5,593.86 and the state appropriated \$3,257.21. A five month's term was the standard. Public education seemed to be accepted. Yet as late as 1861, Supt. Eugene Ferrero reported that "For the last two years, no combined demonstration against the school system has been made, every school has been opened, directors have complied with the re-



WILLARD HOTEL 1880

Early in the 19th century a log building was erected on the present site of the Willard Hotel. It was used for tavern purposes and the early proprietors are not known.

In 1834 Jacob Brinker erected the first brick building and operated a hotel business for a number of years. It was later purchased by John Pollock who sold the hotel in 1848 to John M. Zimmerman. Under the name of the Pennsylvania House, Mr. Zimmerman operated the hotel until 1868 when he sold it to Benjamin Jack who conducted it until his death in 1877.

Robert Barron then bought the hotel and resold it the same year to George W. Campbell. Mr. Campbell remodeled the building



WILLARD HOTEL 1900

The WILLARD HOTEL

and named it after the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. After owning the hotel for three years, Mr. Campbell sold it to W. J. Reihing who remodeled the building and added two floors. Reihing conducted the business until his death in 1890. His widow, Mattie, leased the hotel to Kemp & Klein until 1903. In that year Mrs. Reihing again took charge and operated the hotel until 1918 when it was purchased by R. L. DeHaven. In 1923 Mr. DeHaven sold the property to the Leff Hotel Chain who renamed it The Penn-Butler Hotel.

Mr. R. W. E. Hoch acquired the building in 1933 and under the name of the Willard Hotel operated it until 1945. Since that time the hotel has been owned and operated by Wendell S. & Wilda M. Green.

WILLARD HOTEL 1950



quirements of the law, and have cheerfully forwarded their annual report."

County Superintendent J. B. Matthews in his annual report for 1877 describes one of the early school houses as follows:

"The pupils sometimes had to walk a considerable distance to reach the school-house, and they had to sit in backless puncheon-seats, in rooms that were often blackened by smoke, and study by the dim light which, with difficulty, found its way through the greased paper windows. In 1843 nearly all the school-houses in this county were built of logs or poles, with slab seats, and desks of long boards resting on pins driven into the wall. By 1854 the seats were made of long planks instead of puncheons." Another speaker recalls the use of mud from the road to fill the cracks between the logs, a chore for the boys on any day that was warm enough to provide mud.

From the scholar of 1843, cold during the winter term and hot in the summer term, sitting on a backless bench, studying in dim light to the modern child learning global geography is a long story. What has happened to this scholar?

In the beginning, his elders moved to improve his school house. Mr. Isaac Black, the first county superintendent of schools, states that in 1856 of the 182 school houses in Butler County, "84 are unfit for use, 41 could be made tolerable, 57 are tolerable, 80 have ceilings not over 7' high, 79 are log structures, 108 are destitute of furniture save backless benches so high pupils' feet cannot touch the floor."

Reports of succeeding superintendents slowly listed improvements in buildings. The boroughs and the city with their greater concentration of children established graded schools as early as 1870 and have continued to have but one or two grades in a room. The one-room school is still the standard rural school for the children in more than sixty areas, however. The consolidated school, combining students from several schools, has been the rural solution to grading problems and today ten rural areas have consolidated graded schools. In this year 1950 the present problem is the rising tide of children who were born in the war years of 1942-1947 and who must now be housed in schools already overflowing. Three new buildings have been started within the past year and more are contemplated.

Early School Training

The scholar in the early school looked at his teacher as a worthy man of battle to be driven out if possible. Quoting Mr. Matthews again, "I will recollect one (a schoolmaster) who taught in Connoquenessing Township over 50 years ago. After sternly telling the boys to 'get their lessons', he would generally emphasize his words by giving them several smart cuts over their backs with his rod."

Concerning teacher qualifications, Mr. Matthews says, "As any one who could secure a sufficient number of pupils could teach without examination, the



Congratulations

TO

BUTLER COUNTY

on its

150th Anniversary

• • •

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF BUTLER

AIR REDUCTION

congratulates

BUTLER COUNTY

ON ITS

150th Anniversary

AIR REDUCTION SALES COMPANY

2010 Clark Building

PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

A DIVISION OF AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Incorporated

Headquarters for Oxygen, Acetylene and Other
Gases . . . Calcium Carbide . . . Gas Cutting
Machines . . . Gas Welding and Cutting Ap-
paratus and Supplies . . . Arc Welders, Elec-
trodes and Accessories.

teachers were often very illiterate." If the pupil was to have a better education, the teacher's training must be improved. Examination and certification of the teachers by the superintendent was the first step. Teachers were required to study certain subjects and be examined in those subjects before they were certificated as teachers.

In November, 1855, a further step in this training was the organization of the Butler County Institute. For one week each year, teachers heard speakers on educational methods. In the evening they heard programs which were formal entertainments open to the public, the ancestors of today's lectures and concerts. The Swiss bell ringers, monologists, whistlers and others were popular entertainers.

Today's teacher must have four years of post-high school training, must meet state requirements, both as to the number of credits earned for his degree and the subjects in which they are taken. He meets his pupils for the first time with a wealth of background training. He does not depend upon the rod and the rules of battle. He gains the respect of his pupils because he knows his material and his students. He continues his training on the job and facilities today list a great number with Master's degrees.



With more training came improvement in the economic status of teachers. Even in the high value dollar days, \$21.50 per month was a poor salary. The teacher supplemented it by farming or having some other occupation. When Butler County celebrated its Centennial, salaries ranged from \$30 to \$40 per month for a seven or eight months' term. In 1907, the first state minimum salary law brought the salaries to \$50 per month. In 1919-1920, the pressure of post-war inflation and acute teacher unrest brought the Edmonds Act with its basic salary of \$1,000 for nine months for elementary teachers. Today's teacher is guaranteed a minimum salary of \$2,000 per year.

The scholar before the Civil War was taught by a man. Then the War took the men. Supt. A. H. Waters in his annual report stressed the fact that women could handle a classroom as well as a man. "There has been an unjust prejudice against female teachers in many districts . . . I am happy to say that females have been, in the main, succeeding remarkably well . . . It is time that this prejudice should be removed, inasmuch as in the future we must depend . . . upon females as teachers."

He was an excellent prophet for the men never returned to the small salaries and until the 1930's women were in the great majority. Today with the increasing salaries, the roster of teachers shows a greater number of men returning to their ancient task as preceptor.

The scholar of the early school expected to learn, "to read, to write a good hand, and arithmetic to the single rule of 3." He might also learn the rules of grammar. His textbook was inherited from an older child and his parents resisted any attempt to bring books up to date because of the cost. Then, in 1893, the state required that school books be made free to all, a further step in educating all the children equally.

In 1895, attendance at school became compulsory for every pupil under the age of 13. The minimum age was subsequently raised to 17 for children living within two miles of a school. In 1949, transportation was required for all districts and all children must stay in school until they are 17.

Elementary education was available to all. Secondary education beyond the "Sixth Reader" was open to those who could pay for it. The boy or girl who wanted higher education attended one of the county academies.

Schools of Butler County

The Butler Academy was probably the earliest since it received a charter from the state in 1811 and also a grant of \$2,000 for the erection of a building and the maintenance of a school therein. Trustees were elected by the people to govern the school. A two-story stone building was erected on the corner of Jefferson and McKean Streets on a plot marked "county land" on the original map of the county-seat.

The growth of the public high school, the Civil War, and competition with the Witherspoon Institute killed "Old Mr. Academy" in 1865. The trustees deeded the land to the Butler Borough district and the money still remaining to three other institutions.

Other academies were the Witherspoon Institute, operated by the Presbytery of Allegheny in Butler Borough, which gave Institute Hill its sectional name. St. Paul's Orphans' Home was also situated on the Hill. Outside the city, St. Mary's College in Summit Township became St. Fidelis Seminary. The Prospect, North Washington, Eau Claire, West Sunbury and Evans City academies were the fore-runners of the high school. Cabor Institute was established by the founder of the town whose occupation gave the community its former name of "Carbon Black."

The Select and Manual Labor School in Harmony stressed manual training. The Select School, the Academy and the Lutheran Orphans' Home are the ancestors of the present Lutheran children's home in Zelienople. Renfrew also had an academy at one time.

**Hearty congratulations to the CITY OF
BUTLER on its 150th Anniversary.**

**Over the years, on numerous occasions, we have been privileged to serve
your fair City, for which we are deeply
grateful.**



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HISTORY OF BUTLER LODGE No. 64

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE



This lodge was organized through meetings held in the Majestic Theatre, Masonic Temple and Community Building and finally received its charter on December 10, 1909, with fifty members. At the present time, the membership is over fourteen hundred. Benjamin Williams was elected Governor and Charles Watson, Secretary, and they served as first officers of the lodge. Early Lodge meetings were held in the Stein Building and later moved to our present home, which was purchased in 1910, and since has been remodeled several times.

The purpose of the organization, through prosperity and adversity, has never been forgotten. This purpose is the care of the little children at Mooseheart, who have been left orphans through loss of either one or both parents and Moosehaven, which is our home for aged members.

"The House of God," for religious tolerance, is now being erected at Mooseheart at a cost of over one million dollars, and will be dedicated on August 20, 1950, during the National Convention.

Butler Lodge participates in all Community Services, through donations to all worthwhile organizations and maintains a Blood Donor Service.

The 1950 officers are:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Governor..... | <i>A. C. Weaver</i> |
| Junior Governor..... | <i>Bernard Hudak</i> |
| Prelate..... | <i>Richard A. Logan</i> |
| Treasurer..... | <i>Robert P. Fisher</i> |
| Junior Past Governor..... | <i>Thomas Pringle</i> |
| Trustee..... | <i>A. L. Wellner</i> |
| Trustee..... | <i>John A. Lobaugh</i> |
| Trustee..... | <i>Robert S. Poole</i> |
| Secretary..... | <i>John D. Staeger</i> |

In 1893, the State authorized the establishment of public high schools in boroughs. As a result, high schools were established in the boroughs of Butler, Mars, Evans City, Zelienople, Bruin, Harmony, Harrisville and Chicora.

The Act of 1895 provided that township high schools might also be established and Penn, Franklin, Muddy Creek, Concord, Middlesex and Fairview Township high schools were organized.

Today, Butler City, which is organized on the 6-3-3 plan of grading, has a Junior High School of three grades and a Senior High School with three grades. Junior-Senior high schools with grades 7-12 have been built in the boroughs of Evansburg, Fairview Township-Karns City, Mars, Slippery Rock, Winfield and Zelienople. Four-year high schools serve the children in Bruin, Concord Township, Harrisville, Millerstown, Muddy Creek-Portersville, Penn Township, and West Sunbury-Cherry-Clay joint district.

High schools followed the plan of the academies in the courses offered. An advertisement for the Butler High School in the Institute program for 1890 lists "Scientific and Classical Courses," identical except that German was substituted for the classics in the Scientific course. Three years of Latin and three of Greek were required of the student. Mathematics, the sciences and English completed the two curricula.

Today, this same school in grades 10-12 offers the student eight possible arrangements of the 40 different subjects which he may elect to prepare himself for college or to learn the skills needed to earn a living immediately after graduation. The high school is no longer a college preparatory institution. 85 percent of the graduates go directly into business or industry.

Each of the county's high schools feels the pressure to broaden its curricula. The state-wide trend toward the larger unit of instruction offering wider fields of instruction is affecting the lives of every Butler County student in 1950.

Butler County has two colleges which grant degrees. Slippery Rock State Teachers College which was established as the State Normal School, in 1889, and was the principal source of teachers for this area for many years. It acquired its present name upon reorganization of the Department of Education at Harrisburg.

The college course prepare the students for elementary and secondary teaching with special emphasis on health and physical education. The college carries



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1800—1950

a faculty of 68 members and has an enrollment of approximately 900 students. The present school covers 115 acres of land on which are erected twelve buildings.

The elementary and secondary teaching students come mainly from Butler, Beaver, Lawrence and Allegheny Counties, while most of the health and physical education students come from the 21 counties of western Pennsylvania.

St. Fidelis Seminary was established in 1877 as St. Mary's College and is located at Herman 5 miles southeast of Butlere. It was founded to prepare boys for the priesthood, was accredited as a secondary school in 1931, and in 1950 was approved to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Religious Education. The college and secondary school have five buildings located on a 250 acre campus and carry a faculty of 20 Capuchin Fathers.

To train students for commercial positions, the Butler Business College was founded in 1893. It was bought by Mr. A. F. Regal in 1898 and is now operated by his daughter, Miss Amy Regal. The College has an enrollment of a hundred students with three full-time instructors. Business administration, secretarial, stenographic, and junior accounting courses which have been state approved are offered.

The first Catholic parochial school of which we have record is the St. Peter's Roman Catholic. It was established in 1858 in the present convent residence. In 1899, the school building on Franklin Street was built at a cost of \$7,000.

St. Paul's school was established in 1888. Mrs. Margaret Dougherty willed \$15,000 for its establishment and the first building cost \$30,000. In 1949, a new school building on the same site on Monroe Street was dedicated as a \$500,000 home for the students. In addition to the 14 classrooms, it includes a cafeteria, a library, an assembly room, and a visual education room.

St. Michael's school was established in 1921 in

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the basement of the church building. A school building was built in 1922 but the enrollment has increased so that a new building is at the present time under construction.

St. Gregory's school in Zelienople was established in 1911 and St. Mary's elementary school in Herman in 1894. Summit Township also has an elementary school, St. Wendelin's.

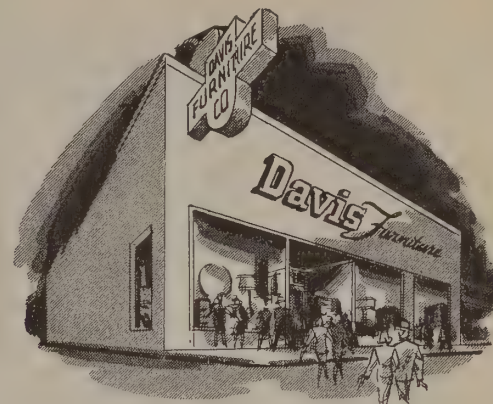
Good roads and the automobile have also changed the picture of education. The student in the 1800's walked to school or rode a horse. In 1949, free transportation became the universal rule when it became mandatory for districts to provide transportation for all students who live more than two miles from school.

At any high school in the county today, it is a familiar picture to see the school bus bringing the children in the morning, calling for them in the evening. Extra-curricular activities are adjusted to meet bus schedules. The fact that it is no longer necessary to live near the school to obtain an education may be a factor in the population increase in rural areas. A definite shift in population to these areas is occurring in 1950.

In the 1800's, "leisure-time" and "avocation" were foreign words. Parents and children were occupied from dawn to "candle-light" with earning a living. The story today is so different that the picture of education has changed. Students stay in school longer, and adults are returning to school. An adult education program was inaugurated in Butler City in 1933, when mineral industries classes were formed.

Each year, a few adult classes met in the high school under the joint sponsorship of the city and other agencies. In 1948, a program of extension and vocational extension activities was inaugurated which now has 710 students enrolled in 38 classes. Adults from 40 school districts in the surrounding territory are enrolled in this program.

The health program, providing a school nurse



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SCHOOL DISTRICTS of BUTLER COUNTY

ELEMENTARY

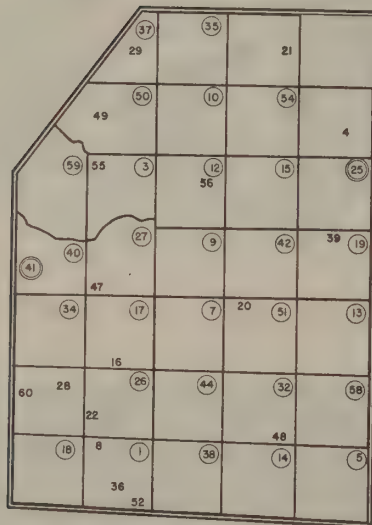
HIGH SCHOOL

(Uncircled Number)—District Comprised of Borough Only

29—Harrisville Independent

(Circled Number)—District Comprised of Township Only

(Double Circle)—Combined District, Township and Borough



for every district and a thorough physical examination for every public and parochial school child every other year; the growth in the use of visual aids; the inclusion of supervised recreation in the field of a school's service to the child; the increased concern for the welfare of the child beyond the limitations of training of the mind alone—all these are the result of the efforts of adults everywhere to tailor education to fit their children's needs in the world in which they will live.

The scholar and the student, for a hundred and fifty years, sought in the past and seeks today to become a well-informed citizen with a background knowledge of the causes of the days crises; with the

ability to express his views and mark his ballot; with the moral stamina to withstand corruption and the easy road; with sympathy for other people's frailties, but with strength to keep his own path of righteousness that "this government of the people, by the people, and for the people" may endure.

Indelicacy in breathing Impure Air.—Persons who are fond of frequenting unwholesome crowds such as the warm, full theatre, or dancing assembly, ought, says Trotter, to be informed, that nothing is so indelicate as to breath respired air, or that exhaled from the lungs of other people. To drink of the same cup, is the height of politeness, compared with this custom. —(Journal of Health).

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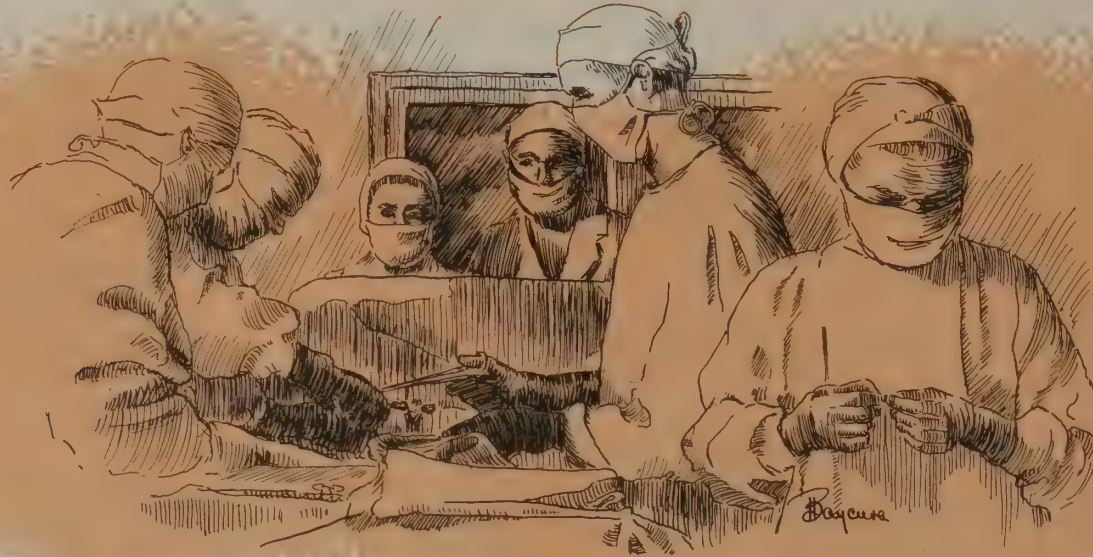
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Medicine



PROBABLY THE first physician in Butler County was Dr. Detmar Basse who settled in Harmony in 1805.

Outside of the Harmonist colony, the only physician in Butler County in 1810 was Dr. George Miller who practiced in our County for 8 years. A representative list of very early doctors in Butler County are: DeWolfe, Lynn, Graham, Miller, McJunkin, Stein, Frickenstein, Emmerling, Neyman, Zimmerman, Randolph, Du Panchell, Bredin, McBride, Hazlett, Patterson, Owens, McMillan, Elrick, Sample, Sterett, Irvine, Kelly, McMichael, Willard, Pettigrew, Wallace, Goe, Fowler, Rhodes, Agnew, McHenry, Palmer, Lask Bros., Spear, Clarke, Schmidt, Welsh, Christie, Richardson, Howard, McCandless and Harper, (first woman physician to register in Butler County).

In 1903 and 1904, Butler County had the worst epidemic in its history. There were 1,348 persons stricken with typhoid of which 111 died.

The education of the early physician was quite limited and up until 1875 the only requirements were two years at medical school plus two years of association with an older practicing physician. These two years with an older physician were

spent in "reading medicine," as it was called in those days.

The profession used few drugs, had few instruments, and relied mostly upon good judgment, experience, and common sense in its practice of medicine.

The early physician acted as dentist as well as surgeon and, up until 1875, "blood letting" was a common procedure in curing some ills.

These sturdy men of the mud road era were usually called on only in extreme emergencies, traveling to their cases on horseback or wagon, in all kinds of weather, and sometimes in adjacent counties. All this was done for a very modest fee, often in exchange for meat, flour, groceries, or some other produce.

In 1866, the physicians of Butler County organized the County Medical Society in order to advance the interests of the physician and render more useful service to the community.

First Hospital

In 1896, a group of eighty local women met at the YMCA to organize a campaign for the purpose of raising funds for a hospital to be built in Butler.

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This was the first hospital in Butler County.

Andrew Carnegie contributed \$1500 of the \$25,000 necessary to build the hospital which was opened in 1898.

Present Hospital

This hospital served the County until 1924, when the Butler County Memorial Hospital was opened. This met the needs of our Community quite adequately up until the last few years, however, with a growing population which has become more health conscious due to the inexpensive hospital insurances available to employees and residents of our County, the hospital was forced to expand. In 1948, a campaign was launched which raised enough money to expand the facilities of the hospital to help to meet the growing needs of our county.

In 1938, a native son of Butler County, A. H. Sarver, General Motors executive of Detroit gave \$150,000 for a nurses' quarters to be used in connection with the hospital. In 1939, he gave \$11,000 to furnish it. The home was dedicated during this year, and was named Sarver Hall.

During all of our country's wars, many doctors from Butler County served with the various branches of the Armed Forces, and helped save the lives and alleviate the pain of many boys in the service.

At the present time, the Butler County Medical Society has an active membership of 68 doctors.

In order to train girls for a career in nursing, a school was established in 1901 at the Butler Memorial Hospital. Since that time, 532 young women have graduated. At the present time, there are 62 in the school with a class of 31 entering in June.

Deshon

In 1939, the State of Pennsylvania completed a hospital which was to be known as the Western Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Sanitarium. It was a complete unit composed of about nine buildings. The

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OF THE

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Organized February 26, 1920

hospital was never used and remained idle until the outbreak of World War II.

In 1942, the Medical Department of the Army took it over and renamed it Deshon General Hospital.

It became a General Medical and Surgical Hospital with a special Hard of Hearing Section. Since then, the army added over seventy buildings to the hospital.

After the War, in 1946, the Veterans Administration acquired the hospital to provide for the many returning war veterans.

Since 1946, the hospital has cared for and treated 11,000 veterans hailing from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, and Delaware. Approximately 72% of these were World War II veterans.

The hospital is divided into two sections—General Medical & Surgical Section and Tuberculosis Section. Eight wards comprise the Tuberculosis Section and fifteen wards, the Medical and Surgical Section. The bed capacity of the hospital is 984 beds.

The hospital is considered one of the best hospitals in the country. On its 98 acres of land in over 70 buildings, are all kinds of facilities, including a nine hole golf course, tennis courts, putting greens, picnic areas, swimming pool, motion picture theatre, libraries, chapel, and recreation hall.

SMALL POX

A letter presumed to be from a physician of Burlington City to Dr. Parrish of Philadelphia, and by him communicated to the public through the National Gazette repudiates the prevalent idea of danger from this disease where vacation has been adopted and says the late cases at Burlington have convinced all unperjudiced minds of the virtue of vaccination as a preventative.

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BUTLER COUNTY, along with Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Lawrence and Armstrong Counties, were originally part of Allegheny County. By the Act of 1800, Butler County became a separate County, remaining for judicial purposes, however, a part of Allegheny County. In 1803, Butler, Beaver, Crawford, Mercer and Erie Counties became a separate circuit or judicial district known as the Sixth Judicial District. Court was held by circuit judges composed of one law judge and assisted by two judges not learned in the law. The first civil case to be tried in Butler County was held in 1804, and was presided over by Judge Jesse Moore, native of Montgomery County. He was assisted by two local lay judges, Samuel Findley and John Parker.

A Hectic Session in Court

H. M. Brackenridge, in his "Recollections of the West" describes the difficulties met in setting up the new court in this pioneer territory.

A log cabin, just raised and covered, but without window sash, or doors, or

daubing, was prepared for the hall of justice. A carpenter's bench, with three chairs upon it, was the judgment seat. The bar of Pittsburgh attended; and the presiding judge (Moore), a stiff, formal and pedantic old bachelor, took his seat, supported by two associate judges, who were common farmers, one of them blind of an eye. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors and constables. But few of the spectators could be accommodated on the lower floor, the only one yet laid. Many, therefore, clambered up the walls and placed their hands and feet in the open interstices in between logs, hung there, suspended like enormous Madagascar bats. Some had taken possession of the joists, and big John McJunkin (who until now had ruled all public gatherings) had placed a foot on one joist, and a foot on another, directly over the heads of their honors, standing like the Colossus of Rhodes. The judges' sense of propriety was shocked at this exhibition. The sheriff, John McCandless, was called and ordered to clear the walls and joists. He went to work with his assistants, and soon pulled down by the legs those who were in no very great haste to obey. McJunkin was the last, and began to growl as he prepared to descend.

Organized 1920

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Seward, Albert N.
Shaffer, R. E.
Shields, Edward M.
Smith, Floyd J.
Spang, Ferd J.
Spang, Loyal B.
Stewart, J. Chesney
Stokes, Edward A.
Thomas, Franklin P.
*Thompson, R. Glenn
Tracy, Emil
Turner, Walter B.
Walker, James D.
Walker, William H.
Watts, J. Carroll
West, Fred G.
Wick, Arthur R.
Wimer, Harry
Yoder, John B.
*Young, Dougal E.

*Past Presidents

FRED STOVER, deceased—PAST PRESIDENT and DISTRICT GOVERNOR

"What do you say, sir," said the Judge. "I say, I pay my taxes, and has as good a reete here as iny mon." "Sheriff, sheriff," said the judge, "bring him before the court." McJunkin's ire was now up; as he reached the floor he began to strike his breast, exclaiming: "My name is John McJunkin, d'de see; here's the breast that niver flinched, if so be it was in a goode caase. I'll stan iny mon a hitch in Butler County, if so he'll clear me o' the la." "Bring him before the court," said the judge. He was accordingly pinioned, and if not gagged, at least forced to be silent while his case was under consideration. Some of the lawyers volunteered as amici curiae, some ventured a word of apology for McJunkin. The judge pronounced sentence for two hours in the jail of the county, and ordered the sheriff to take him into custody. The sheriff with much simplicity observed, "May it plaze the coorte, there is no jail at all to put him in."

Brackenridge then relates the discussion by the Court defining two kinds of custody, safe custody and close custody. When it became clear to the Sheriff that the case at hand was one falling within the definition of close custody, the court was interrupted by the sheriff who appeared to have hit upon a lucky thought, "May it plaze the coorte, I'm just thinken that maybe I can take him till Bowen's pig pen—the pigs is kilt for the coorte and it's empty." "You have heard the opinion of the court," said the judge. "Proceed, sir. Do your duty, sheriff."

Peace and order had scarcely been restored, when the sheriff came rushing to the house with crowd at his heels, crying out: "Mr. Jidge! Mr. Jidge! May it plaze the coorte?" "What is the matter, sheriff?" asked Judge Moore. "Mr. Jidge! Mr. Jidge! John McJunkin's got off d'ye minte!" "What, escaped, sheriff? Som mon the *posse comitatus*," said the judge. "The pusse! the pusse! What's that, may it plaze your honor? Now, I'll tell ye how it happened. He was goin' along quee-etly enough till we got till the hazel patch, an' all at once he pitched off intil the bushes and I after him; but a limb of a tree ketched me fut and I pitched three rod off, but I fell forit, and that's good luck, ye minte." The judge could not maintain his gravity; the bar raised a laugh, and the matter ended, after which the business proceeded "quee-etly enough."

President judges learned in the law were first commissioned "during good behavior." The Constitution of 1838, however, fixed the term at ten years. In 1851 the office became elective. Judge Jesse Moore was commissioned in 1804. He was followed in office by Jonathan Roberts in 1818; William Watkins in 1821; Charles Shaler in 1824; John Bredin in 1831.

In 1831 the Seventeenth Judicial District was formed of Beaver, Butler and Mercer Counties. John Bredin became the first Butlerite to hold the office of president judge in Butler County. He continued to hold office until 1851, the longest term of any judge in the County's history.

It was during Judge Bredin's term of office that the famous trial of Samuel



Butler County's Largest Bakery

The Chantler Baking Company, formerly Diehl Baking Company, was established in 1910. In December, 1949, this Company was purchased by Ralph M. Chantler, a Pittsburgh man, with 27 years of baking experience. Mr. Chantler comes from an old Butler County family. His grandfather, William Chantler, bought a farm at Ivywood where Edward Byrne Chantler, Ralph's father, was born. The farm is still in the possession of the Chantlers, being owned by Mr. Chantler's uncle, Andrew Chantler.

The fourth generation of Butler County Chantlers, Ralph McCulley, Jr., Vice President of the Chantler Baking Company, has married and is making his home in Butler. To carry on another fourth generation Chantler name in Butler County, Mr. Chantler has named a new loaf of bread Jane Chantler's Bread. His daughter, Jane, was named for her great-grandmother, Jane Byrne Chantler, born over one hundred years ago in Butler County.

Since January 1, 1949, Mr. Chantler has been installing new and modern machinery that has been improving baking, slicing, and packaging of rolls, cookies, cakes, and bread—perfecting the popular Chantler's Potato Bread.

Twelve modern trucks speed the delivery of bread, and soon more new trucks will bring fresher bread and bakery products to the customer.

CHANTLER BAKING COMPANY
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

MILLER'S SHOE STORE

Congratulates Butler County

ON

150 years of Progress

PROGRESS IN ITS
57 YEARS OF CONTINUED SERVICE

MILLER'S SHOE STORE HAS KEPT PACE WITH THIS
BUTLER COUNTY'S LARGEST FAMILY SHOE STORE
AIR CONDITIONING X-RAY FITTERS
TWO FLOORS



Standing, Left to Right: John Chiprean, proprietor and owner; William Fisher, Frank DeMar, Harriet Nail, Dorothy Hayden, Joan Kappeler, Fred Vordemfeld, George Kemper, Adean McKinney, Pompy Marra. *Seated:* Betty Hanlon, Harriet Perri, Kathryn Angert, Joyce Ritson.

Mohawk took place. Judge Bredin, assisted by Judge Duffy, heard the case. Samuel Mohawk, a Seneca Indian, was charged with the murder of Mrs. James Wigton and her five children on June 30, 1843, in Slippery Rock Township approximately one and a half miles northeast of what is now known as the "Stone House."

Public feeling ran high, and lynching was avoided only by the strongest appeals of those cooler heads who insisted upon letting the law take its course.

Samuel Mohawk was tried in the spring of 1844, was found guilty, and sentenced to death by hanging on March 22, 1844.

Daniel Agnew of the Beaver Bar was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bredin in 1851. At the next fall election he was elected for a ten-year term. In 1861, he was reelected by all parties and served until 1863, when he was elected to the Supreme Court, where he later became Chief Justice.

Upon the resignation of Judge Agnew, Lawrence L. McGuffin of Lawrence County was appointed, and in 1864, he was elected for a ten-year term.

In 1866 in a rearrangement of judicial districts, Beaver County was eliminated from the Seventeenth District, leaving Butler and Lawrence Counties to make up the Judicial District until 1893. In 1874 an additional law judge was provided, and Charles McCandless of the Butler Bar was appointed until January 1, 1875. At the 1874 election, Ebenezer McJunkin and James Bredin, a son of the earlier Judge Bredin were elected. Judges McGuffin and McCandless retired.

Aaron L. Hazen and John McMichael of the Lawrence County Bar were elected in 1884, retiring McJunkin and Bredin. When Judge McMichael died, J. Norman Martin of the New Castle Bar was appointed to fill the vacancy. John M. Greer of the Butler Bar was elected in 1892 to succeed Judge McMichael.

In 1893 Lawrence County was separated from Butler County for judicial purposes. Judge Hazen transferred to Lawrence County, leaving Judge Greer to preside in Butler County. In 1895, Butler County became the Fiftieth Judicial District as it remains today.

James McCafferty Galbreath was elected to succeed Judge Greer in 1903, and presided as judge until 1914.

Aaron E. Reiber was elected and served from 1914 to 1924. Retiring from the bench he engaged in private practice until his death in 1947.



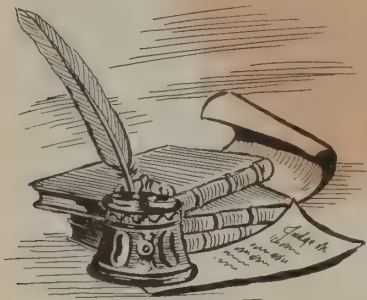
John R. Henninger was elected in 1923. He assumed his duties in 1924 and served until his death in office in October, 1928. James M. Galbreath was appointed to serve until the next election.

James O. Campbell was elected, and took office in 1930, but his term was also terminated by death in January, 1932. Thomas W. Watson was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election.

In 1933, John H. Wilson was elected and served from 1934 to 1944.

William B. Purvis, elected in 1943, assumed his duties in 1944, and is the present president judge.

Associate judges were first commissioned by the Governor for life. In 1838 their terms were fixed at five years, just half as long as that of the law judge. In



1851 the office was declared elective. Samuel Findley and John Parker, together with John Bovard, were commissioned associate justices in 1803; John Duffy in 1840; and Christian Buhl in 1845. Samuel Marshall and John McCandless were the first associate judges to be elected under the new law in 1851. Jacob Mechling and Thomas Stephenson were elected in 1856; James Kerr and James Mitchell, in 1861; Joseph

Cummins and Thomas Garvey, in 1866. Hiram C. McCoy was appointed in 1870 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Cummins. Samuel Marshall defeated Judge McCoy at the fall election in 1870. Daniel Fidler was elected in 1871. In 1875, Samuel Marshall was reelected, and Robert Storey succeeded Judge Fidler in 1876.

Abraham McCandless in 1880; A. D. Weir, in 1881; Jacob Keck was elected in 1885, but did not qualify because the Supreme Court decided that the Constitution of 1873 had abolished the office of associate judge in Butler County.

In 1804, when General William Ayres was appointed the first Clerk of Courts in Butler County, his duties combined the duties of Prothonotary, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, and Register and Recorder. Henry M. Brackenridge, son of Judge Brackenridge, became his clerk. Brackenridge became judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. General Ayers became a powerful political figure, and his law office the center of learning for many a Butler lawyer, including Judge John Bredin.

In 1804, at the time of admission of attorneys to practice before the courts of Butler County, only one, John Gilmore, claimed or proposed to become

Congratulations

BUTLER COUNTY



Left to Right: Joseph A. Hesky, Ralph E. Amy, Mrs. H. H. McCafferty, O. Bill Gallentine, E. M. Amy.

☆ ☆ ☆

Kirkpatrick's Jewelry Store

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

GRANTS SALUTES BUTLER

Grants is proud to join with Butler in the celebration of its 150th birthday! Since 1928 Grants has been a part of this progressive community and has expanded with Butler's own growth! We at Grants shall continue to bring to Butler the satisfaction and service that has characterized our store in the past.



115 S. Main

Butler, Pa.

1907

1950



43 Years of Progress

a permanent resident attorney in Butler.

Practicing attorneys at the Butler County Bar at the present time number forty-nine men and two women. Among its members is Washington D. Brandon, admitted to practice seventy-nine years ago, March, 1871. On his 100th birthday he was the oldest practicing attorney in the U. S. In his one hundred third year, he still frequents his office and keeps up an active correspondence.

Seven other members of the Bar have practiced for more than fifty years in Butler County: William H. Martin, William Z. Murrin, John C. Graham, Edgar H. Negley, Howard I. Painter, John H. Jackson, and Theodore C. H. Keck. Three others are in their fiftieth year of active practice: Charles H. Miller, Albert C. Troutman, and our President Judge, William B. Purvis.

Among the present members of the Butler Bar are F. Clair Ross, at the present time Judge in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Howard I. Painter, who served in the Pennsylvania Senate from 1924 to 1932, and Thomas H. Greer, Assemblyman, elected 1944, reelected 1946, 1948, and 1950, at the present time serving in the Butler County District.

The 150 years have brought many changes—from a rude log house to a massive stone courthouse; from a single courthouse official with one clerk to many such officials, some with large staffs, from 11 attorneys, only 1 of whom was resident in Butler County, to 51 attorneys, all resident in the county; from one judge who rode circuit over 5 counties to a resident judge for this county, augmented frequently by visiting judges.

An officer of the frigate Brandywine was informed by a lady belonging to a temperance society to whom he was paying his addresses, that unless he succeeded in getting the odious name of the vessel altered, she would be compelled to decline receiving his visits.

Phone 43-400

BUTLER NASH, INC.

"On the Diamond"

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

George Soule, Jr. - Fred M. Guitteau

William A. Watson

Featuring the Complete
NASH "AIRFLYTE" LINE

THE AMBASSADOR

THE STATESMAN

THE RAMBLER

LAWRENCE COPPER

AND

BRONZE COMPANY

— FOUNDERS —

COPPER - BRASS - BRONZE

AND

ALUMINUM CASTINGS

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

ZELIENOPLE, PENNSYLVANIA



Bernstein, Saul J.
January 30, 1948



Braham, Luther C.
October 21, 1933



Brandon, J. Campbell
December 6, 1909



Brandon, W. D.
March 17, 1871



Campbell, Ruth C.
March 23, 1948



Cingolani, Armand R.
February 24, 1925



Cochran, Joseph H.
June 4, 1914



Coulter, Corwyn M.
January 28, 1942



Cratty, Thomas O.
September 4, 1905



Dillon, John C., Jr.
April 3, 1947

BUTLER COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION



Duffy, Leo S.
May 5, 1934



Feldstein, Leonard
March 1, 1941



Galbreath, Edith B.
April 1, 1925



Gazetos, John N.
December 15, 1948



Graham, John C.
November 12, 1894



Greer, Robert B., Jr.
October 21, 1933



Greer, Samuel W.
September 8, 1930



Greer, Thomas H., Jr.
June 19, 1923



Gregg, Darrell L.
October 11, 1941



Henninger, Zeno F.
June 13, 1921



Jackson, John H.
February 26, 1900



Keck, Theodore C. H.
February 26, 1900



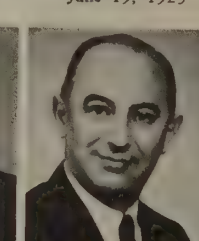
Kiester, George P.
October 14, 1940



Litzinger, Lewis P.
December 24, 1902



MacDonald, Willis A.
September 30, 1932



Marinaro, Carmen V.
February 16, 1929



Markel, William D.
August 27, 1927



Marshall, James E.
January 2, 1903



Marshall, John H.
May 16, 1942



Martin, W. H.
September 20, 1882



McCandless, Lee C.
August 29, 1929



McElvain, William C.
November 28, 1936



McLaughlin, Joseph C.
November 17, 1922



McNamee, Harry K.
February 25, 1949



Millar, Hugh S.
March 19, 1927



Miller, Charles H.
January 29, 1901



Murrin, John
December 6, 1941



Honorable WILLIAM B. PURVIS
president judge

LUTHER C. BRAHM, *president*

THEODORE C. H. KECK, *vice president*

ZENO F. HENNINGER, *treasurer*

RUTH C. CAMPBELL, *secretary*



Murrin, Virginia D.
February 5, 1944



Murrin, William Z.
March 15, 1893



Negley, Alexander
December 7, 1937



Negley, Edgar H.
March 14, 1899



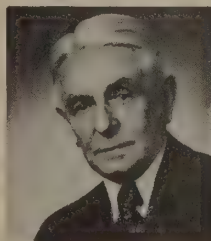
Painter, Clark H.
May 5, 1934



Painter, Dale B.
September 1, 1924



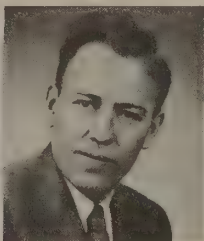
Painter, Howard I.
September 4, 1894



Purvis, Hon. William B.
July 13, 1901



Reiber, Marten A.
October 24, 1927



Rockenstein, William J.
May 7, 1938



Shumaker, Clyde S.
May 16, 1936



Snow, Kenneth L.
March 22, 1930



Troutman, Albert C.
June 18, 1901



Watson, William A.
October 3, 1942



Wilson, John L.
February 22, 1932

Press and Radio



IN THE years prior to 1818, news took a long time in getting to the residents of Butler County, and it didn't seem to matter much, for most of them were hard at work pioneering a home.

Today, however, with the many advances made by civilization, happenings on the other side of the world have such a direct bearing on the destiny of every person that we deem it necessary to keep in constant touch with the daily news and up to the minute happenings.

In Butler County at the present time, we are served in this capacity by a fine daily newspaper, a weekly newspaper and two radio stations all featuring the latest news made available by an unending teletype service and various news services.

Prior to 1818 most all the news coming to Butler County was brought in by travelers, Stage Coaches, or an occasional paper which might chance into this County from Pittsburgh, Erie, Meadville, or Mercer.

First Paper in County

In 1818, the first printing press was hauled over muddy roads into Butler

to give the people of this county their first paper, the "Palladium and Republic Star." It was a four page paper with four columns to the page. Local news was devoted mostly to ads and the foreign news was from a month to 6 weeks old.

Between 1818 and the first few years of 1900, many papers were established, merged, and passed out of existence until today we have only one daily and one weekly in the County.

Some of the early newspapers in Butler were the Butler Sentinel, Repository, Democratic Herald, Butler Union, Union Herald, Butler County Whig, Butler County American, Butler County Press, Star Spangled Banner, Butler American and Star of Liberty, American Citizen, Butler Citizen, Northwestern Independent, Daily Times and Weekly Times.

In Evans City, there was the Evans City Times and Butler County Observer.

In Prospect there was the Prospect Record, Mirror and News, The Trump, Camp Meeting Register and Prospect Leader.

In Zelienople, there were the Zelienople Recorder and the Connoquenessing Valley News.

EVERYBODY READS THE

Butler Eagle.

A COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

Founded 1869

"First of all the home news"

HELPING TO BUILD A BETTER BUTLER COUNTY



AM—1580 kc

WBUT

FM—103.9 mc

Your Butler Eagle Radio Station—

TOPS IN NEWS, SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

In Slippery Rock, there were the Centerville Casket and Signal.

In Saxonburg, there was the Saxonburg Herald, in Petrolia, the Advertiser, Producers Free Press and Record; in Greece City, the Item; in Karns City, the Item and the Telephone; in Fairview, the Fairview Reporter; in Bruin, the Labors Voice; and in Millerstown, the Sand Pump, Millerstown Review and Millerstown Herald.

The Fair and Festival, in existence only a few months, owns the distinction of being the first daily issued in the County. It was established in 1868 by Major J. B. Butler, for the purpose of publicizing the ladies' fair and festival held by the St. Paul's Catholic Church.

Though only a one column daily, it featured an editorial, news and advertisement setup of a modern paper.



Newspapers 1950

The Butler Eagle, the only daily in Butler County, was organized as the Eagle in 1870 primarily through the efforts of Thomas Robinson. It was published as a weekly until 1902 when the Daily Eagle was organized. In 1903 the Butler County Observer of Evans City merged with The Eagle combining facilities and

subscription lists. In 1903, Levi M. Wise, publisher of the Evans City paper bought out all other interests in the Eagle becoming sole owner. Since his death in 1924, his widow and sons have operated and enlarged the Butler Eagle which brings to the people of Butler County the finest and most up-to-date news coverage.

The only other paper in the County is a weekly, the Butler County News Record, published in Zelienople by Mr. J. E. Rinesmith.

Radio

Only thirty years ago the miracle of radio was unknown to Butler County as well as to most of the world.

After the first radio broadcast of the November, 1920 election returns by KDKA, radio developed and in a few years became a common household item. Today, there are thousands of stations beaming their sound waves into every home.

Residents of Butler County have always been interested in radio. In the early nineteen-twenties, almost everyone was familiar with crystal sets and later battery powered receivers. The world's pioneer broadcasting station in Pittsburgh was a historic phenomenon in this area.

60 years ago was but a dream, a vision of a far-sighted lad, W. O. O'Brien, who faced the future with courage and made his dream come true.

For 60 years O'Brien's Plumbing and Gas Appliance store has been a reality. A part of the ever-growing community of which we are so proud. Two generations of the original family have carried on the high standards set by this courageous founder. Proudly we salute Butler County, which celebrates its 150th year in 1950 . . . Proudly too, we join with other Butler County merchants in re-dedicating our every effort to the greater service of this community.



1900



1950

132 East Jefferson Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

MANUFACTURERS
of
"GUARANTEED ARMORED
GEARS"

•
Pittsburgh Gear Co.
PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

SINCERE
CONGRATULATIONS
AND
GOOD WISHES
FROM
A FRIEND

WISR

However, it was not until 1941 that Butler was destined to have its own radio voice. David H. Rosenblum, a well-known Main Street business man, became interested in radio and applied for a federal license. The call letters WISR were chosen and construction of Butler's radio station began in 1941. Studios were constructed at 357 North Main Street and a self-supporting, 285-foot steel tower was constructed on top of the hills at the northern rim of the city on McKinley Avenue Extension.

On September 26, 1941 at 4:00 P. M., the new station signed on the air. The late Senator James J. Davis inaugurated the new station into service. State and local officials were on hand to extend greetings on this new progressive step forward. The same evening, the largest crowd ever to attend Pullman Standard Park, estimated at more than 10,000 persons, was on hand for a special program and fireworks display.

As the years went by, WISR played an increasingly important part in the life of the community. More and more business men turned to radio as an advertising medium, and the people of Butler County turned to the new station for programs of interest about their own community. Through the years, this growth of community acceptance for radio continued, and the new radio station prospered.

As the war time advancements in frequency modulation became available in the years following World War II, WISR-FM was developed in conjunction with Butler's pioneer radio voice. The first frequency modulation broadcasts were made on May 5, 1948. Regular operation of WISR-FM was begun a few days later.

WBUT

In 1948, the Eagle Printing Company, publishers of the Butler Eagle, were granted a radio construction permit. They established studios in the

NAST CO.



From 1888 through the first few years of 1900 this was the site of the Butler Post Office.

Left to right: Deshon Patient Helen Murrin, Sigmund S. Nast, Edward John Fox.



WM. C. CAMPBELL

Took Office December 1, 1941

Finished Term January 3, 1950

The Ladies
of the
Grand Army
of the
Republic

Captain Henry Pillow Circle 176

Chartered November 23, 1911

MRS. SARAH SANDBACH, President

*Brenda
Morris*

LADIES' APPAREL

Where Your

Fashion Dollar Buys More!

129 South Main Street

Butler, Penna.



WISR TOWER

Nixon Hotel and constructed their transmitter and tower near the McQuistion School Road at the South edge of Butler. Operating with the call letters, WBUT, this second radio station in Butler began operations on March 13, 1949. Their frequency modulation affiliate, WBUT-FM began regular operation at the same time.

No review of radio broadcasting in Butler County would be complete without making reference to the many amateur operators in the area.

This group, who affectionately call themselves "hams" were, in reality, the first radio voices in Butler County. First by code, and later with voice transmissions that carried the name and fame of Butler County to other amateur operators all over the world.

From the time that WISR inaugurated commercial radio in Butler in 1941 to the Sesqui-Centennial in 1950, radio has developed in rapid strides. Being based on the sound premise of public service, radio has progressed, and the years which lie ahead show a fertile field for the good that radio can provide the people it serves.

Compliments

SOMERS, FITLER &
TODD COMPANY

•
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES
•

327 Water Street
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY FINANCE

Has contributed
for many years to the welfare of Butler.
Thousands have been helped by our methods and
understanding of individual problems.

We Are Happy and Proud to Be a Part of
BUTLER COUNTY'S
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

"Convenient Ground Floor Location"

124 East Diamond Street

1885

NIXON HOTEL

1950

OUR SECOND HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE AND HOSPITALITY

BUTLER'S FINEST

In 1885 Simeon Nixon, Sr., who was born and raised at Nixon formerly known as Penn Township moved to Butler and operated a Hotel on North McKean Street which was known as "Nixon Home."

In 1899 Mrs. Jennie Nixon, wife of Simeon Nixon, Sr., purchased two properties, one on the Diamond known as the Central Hotel and one on Main Street which is the site of the present Nixon Bar and continued the hotel in the two new properties.

The success of the Nixon was in a large way due to the efforts and vision of Mrs. Jennie Nixon.

In 1903 the Opera House adjacent to the Central Hotel burned to the ground and destroyed the two properties which comprised the hotel. At this time the second generation of the Nixon Family carried on the Nixon Hospitality under the guidance and influence of Mrs. Jennie Nixon. There were three brothers: Simeon, Jr., John Brown, and Thomas Payne. The brothers purchased the lot which was occupied by the Opera House, prior to its burning, and built what is now the main part of the Nixon

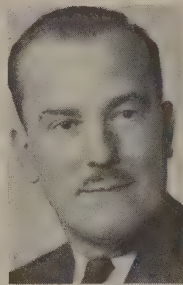
Hotel on the Diamond. The two properties; the one on Main street and the one which had been the Central Hotel were rebuilt being a part of the Nixon Hotel today. Each of the brothers in his own way contributed to the success of the Nixon.

In the Fall of 1946 Simeon Nixon, Jr., the last surviving brother died; at which time the Hotel was managed by the Estate of Simeon Nixon with the Butler Savings & Trust Company, Butler County National Bank and Union Trust Company acting as executors.

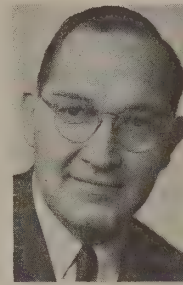
On Nov. 1, 1948, the Nixon Hotel was sold to a corporation headed by C. Stewart Shoemaker and Lloyd I. Wingert, two well known business men of Butler. At that time they employed H. G. Oswalt, Jr., as Manager. The new owners decided to carry on the Nixon tradition of Hospitality and Service. A rehabilitation and modernization program was laid out at that time covering a period of several years and which will cost approximately a half million dollars, making the Nixon Hotel one of the finest in Western Pennsylvania.



LOYD I. WINGERT



H. G. OSWALT, JR.



C. STEWART SHOEMAKER

AIR CONDITIONED DINING ROOMS ★ LUNCHEON FROM 85c UP — DINNER FROM \$1.25 UP

Recreation and Leisure Time



ALTHOUGH THERE is nothing new about leisure-time, it is only in recent years that society has concerned itself with what is done with that time. Our settler ancestors toiled from sunup to sunset. Their leisure time occurred in the brief evening hours or on Sunday. Today their descendants might work eight hours a day with wonderfully long evenings and weekends free. In fact, one characteristic of modern living is the increasing proportion of each week with which one can do as he wishes. Major industries are dependent on this fact.

Such was definitely not the case early in Butler County's history. Newspapers of that time contain few items dealing with social, theatrical, or sporting events. What now covers three full sections was scarcely mentioned in the *Sentinel* about the time Andrew Jackson was elected president. (Daily mention was made of the deaths and marriages but nothing was mentioned about births, engagements or vacations.) The annual observances of the Fourth of July appeared to be, from the editor's point of view, the most newsworthy social affair of the year. The social and entertainment program in 1826, a typical year, consisted of—

1. A demonstration by the "Butler Light Infantry."
2. A dinner followed by reading of the Declaration of Independence and an oration.
3. Toasts to:

| | |
|--|---|
| a. The day itself (Independence Day). | h. Bolivar. |
| b. Washington, Franklin, and Greene. | i. The ex-presidents of the United States. |
| c. The Grand Pennsylvania Canal. | j. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufacturing. |
| d. President of the United States. | k. Pittsburgh. |
| e. The Governor of Pennsylvania. | l. The Army and Navy. |
| f. The Greeks (who were being "oppressed"). | m. The Fair (no doubt in deference to the womenfolk who soon thereafter would be putting them to bed.). |
| g. The South American and Mexican Republics. | |

COMPLIMENTS OF

BUTLER COUNTY LICENSED BEVERAGE ASSOCIATION

HISTORY

The association was formed in October of 1939 at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Building in Butler. The purpose of the association is to teach moderation, and to promote unity and closer cooperation between the members of the association, and its membership is open to all retail licensees of Butler County. The growth of the organization has been gradual but steady, and now covers all licensees of Butler County.

MEMBERSHIP

President.....LEE M. WALSH

Vice President W. A. SEYBERT

Treasurer.....MICHAEL PAWK

Secretary.....ELEANOR HULTON

BUTLER, PA.

Arlington Bar Lunch
Hotel Bowman
Butler Bar Lunch
Casino Restaurant
Chestnut Street Inn
Greens Restaurant
John L. Keffalas
The Keg
Killmeyer's Inn
Harry's Grille
Lokhaiser's Inn
Martin's Inn
Baron's Cafe

Nixon Hotel
Clinton Hotel
Alhambra Club
Old Monroe Hotel
Park Hotel
Pelliccione's Restaurant
Alcove
Vero's
Viaduct Inn
Willard Hotel
Wilson Cafe
Look Inn
Manhattan Lunch
Washington Restaurant

Pell's

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

Lyndora Hotel
Markiw's Lunch
Rock Ann Haven
Schlatz Service Station
Steve's Place
B & G
Ufner's Lunch
Belmont
Rudy's Nite Club
Main Grille
Konar Bar

EVANS CITY, PA.

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N. WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Salvatore Muscatello

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP

Hutzler's Restaurant
Star Grille

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP

Zeke & Bill

"The Fair" got together for applebutter making and quilting parties, demonstrating early in our history how to make play of work. Their menfolk, not to be outdone, participated in harvesting and husking bees. More purely recreation were the rifle matches and horse races.

Dancing, one of the oldest forms of social recreation, had its place. Records indicate that George Parsons conducted the first dancing school while Butler's earliest streets were still being hacked from the forests. The steps taught were the schottische (a jig) reels, and the polka (after 1830). These were danced with great gusto at all weddings, the chief cause for fun-making in those days.

Whenever more than a few folk got together, chairs became very scarce and lap-sitting became both proper and necessary. This also tended to mix up the group as well as create a jolly, social atmosphere. Party-planners today might take a tip from this situation.

Those who wished to look beyond their own resources for leisure time activities could travel to spots such as the Harmony Inn in Harmony, advertised as "A House of Public Entertainment" where a big inducement was a stable provided with hay and oats. No mention is made of the entertainment provided the folk who accompanied the horses.

As Butler County took on some age and polish, traveling shows found their way from Pittsburgh to Zelienople and on to Butler. The Connoquenessing Creek wended its placid, sylvan way through the County, providing swimming and boating facilities for those of our ancestors who happened to be water-minded.

A virtual total absence of newspaper space devoted to recreation or entertainment news from 1850 to 1900 reflect the indifference editors felt toward such goings on. The Union had to be saved and after that it behooved any able-bodied Butler Countian to make a fortune in oil or to die trying. Nevertheless, it can be safely assumed that, between gushers, the people were providing their own pleasures at church and lodge socials, or at home parties.

Outside of these activities, the public was welcome at the Butler Skating Rink on South McKean Street for roller skating or dancing and to enjoy the waltzes of Strauss. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Chimes of Normandy" and other hits of the day were staged by professionals in the Opera House at South McKean and Wayne Streets. A "Steamboat" chugged up and down the Connoquenessing, carrying 8 passengers a trip for five cents a passenger.

Butler's Fourth of July celebrations about 1900 centered at Bredin Grove, a picnic area just south of town on the Old Plank Road. The Y.M.C.A. opened its doors in 1886 on the third floor of the Reiber Building.

The new century began auspiciously as far as public entertainment is concerned. Alameda Park was opened in 1901. For the next thirty years, this area, a few miles west of Butler, attracted picnickers and pleasure-seekers from the entire

HINDMAN TRANSFER

POPULAR IN 1899



GEORGE WASHINGTON HINDMAN, founder of Hindman Transfer, was born May 15, 1878, near North Washington, Pa. He started the present business in 1899, with equipment similar to that shown above. He purchased the first truck during the first World War. These trucks were very crude, governed to travel at a speed of 12 to 18 miles per hour. George W. Hindman died April 29, 1946. His three sons, George, John, and Ray have continued the business in a modern manner and with up-to-date equipment since.



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district. A wide variety of amusements, such as swimming, boating, dancing, a theater, spacious picnic groves, and ball fields contributed to the summertime popularity of Alameda Park.

The first motion picture theater in Butler was just below Friedman's market on West Jefferson Street. Seating 125, it was an overflowing success. Another cinema soon occupied the spot which is now Grohman's Drug Store.

Important in a history of Butler County recreation is the story of Slippery Rock Creek. Thanks to a grist mill dam, built over 100 years ago close to the Butler-Slippery Rock road, good swimming and boating facilities have been available for a long distance above it. Private and group campers were the first to take advantage of this area. Straub's Beach was perhaps the original commercial establishment of its type. The Slippery Rock Park development promoted the construction of summer homes on the old Wadsworth farm. R. O. Crawford's cottage (1926) was the first of a hundred such dwellings. A large public amusement park (Stoughton's Beach) now dominates the area.



Although the Connoquenessing Creek today is not generally thought of as a recreation spot, extensive summer camping is done along its banks near Harmony and Zelienople.

The Butler Women's Club was responsible for the city's first playground. This occurred in 1913 on the Y.M.C.A. field (later to become the High School Athletic Field). It was staffed by two full-time volunteers. The first piece of equipment was a sand-box. Two years later the Women's Club opened a second playground on Broad Street.

This was followed by the South Side playground and the pattern for the present-day organization was beginning to form.

Obviously the task of conducting a growing program of activities on three playgrounds was too much for a single private group and the usual happened—the city assumed responsibility for their operation. This marks the beginning of actual public recreation in Butler. The Island and Institute Hill playgrounds followed. Two more recent additions are the West End playground, opened and equipped by the West End P.T.A., and the Penn Street playground, an adjunct to the Penn Street ballfield.

The highlight of each summer's playground program from 1926 to 1936 was the picnic held at Alameda Park the last day of the season. Free street car

transportation, refreshments, and lots of activity made these red-letter days for the thousands of youngsters who attended.

In 1940, the City created a Board of Recreation, appointed by the Mayor. This ushered in a decade which has seen a genuine effort made to give Butler a recreation program for all ages, 12 months a year. Six public tennis court areas were blacktopped, two playgrounds (the Island and South Side) have virtually been remade, Ritts Park, with accommodations for 160 picknickers and a splendid amphitheater, has been opened, a full-time recreation director is employed, an outdoor swimming pool is under construction, a 58 acre plot adjacent to the pool awaits development as a park, a Butler County Symphony Orchestra has been formed, and countless lesser projects are either under way or planned.

In the County, Mars Borough is the only community with an organized summer program.

Girl Scouting in Butler County

The Girl Scout movement is founded upon four fundamental ideas: obedience to the Girl Scout Promise and Laws; activities in many broad fields of interest; experience in group living; and trained adult leadership. The adults who devote their time to Scouting agree with the writer who said, "Providing for the welfare of our children is the biggest job in town!"

Through their participation in this movement, they do their share to help the children to be healthy, happy individuals and useful, contributing citizens in a democracy.

Girl Scouting in Butler has been continuous since July, 1932 when the troops meeting in St. Paul's Reformed Church in the city was first registered. This troop still carries the number "1". Several other troops were soon organized, and in 1940 a Leaders' Association of these lone troops was formed.

This association was the nucleus of the Girl Scout Council of Butler City and Butler Township which was chartered by the national organization in April, 1943. The Council became a member agency of the Butler Community Chest in the fall of 1943. In 1947 the Council was incorporated as the Butler Area Girl Scout Council, and in January, 1950, its jurisdiction was extended to cover all of Butler County.

As this booklet is printed, the Council is working to extend the opportunity to every girl in the county to become a Brownie, Intermediate, or Senior Scout.

Since the heart of Scouting is camping, emphasis upon camping has been continuous. The first troop camp was held in the '30's at Buffalo Creek near Worthington. A day camp was first held at Alameda Park in 1944. In 1947, the Butler Area Council purchased a camp site in Middlesex Township which is now

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BUTLER'S FIRST PLAYGROUND

known as Camp Trefoil. In 1949, 295 Brownies and Scouts camped there for a total of 370 camper weeks. This summer, four one-week camping periods and one two-week period will be offered. In addition, a day camp will be operated for 80 girls, which will include camp living without the experience of living away from home.

At the present time the Butler Council has 1156 registered Brownies and Scouts, 156 leaders and assistant leaders of troops, and 231 other adults who volunteer their services. The Council employs an executive director and a field director and maintains an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Annual reports for each year list hundreds of projects completed by the girls for the benefit of the community. They contribute each year toward an international friendship fund supported jointly with Girl Guides in many foreign countries.

Last year they packed 40 clothing kits, and several cartons for children in war-torn countries and this year are packing schoolbags for "Schoolmates Overseas." The welfare of the individual girl is the key of the whole program, however, and all program activities are but a part of the total emphasis upon the development of girls as individuals and as active citizens in a democracy.

| | No. of Troops | No. of Leaders and Troop Committee Mbrs. | No. of Girls |
|------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| Connoquenessing | 2 | 11 | 23 |
| Cooperstown | 2 | 16 | 55 |
| Nixon | 1 | 6 | 22 |
| Jefferson Twp. | 3 | 18 | 64 |
| Slippery Rock | 3 | 19 | 50 |
| Mars | 2 | 8 | 49 |
| Center Township | 3 | 11 | 25 |
| Unionville | 2 | 16 | 24 |
| Zelienople | 5 | 29 | 126 |
| Butler City & Township | 49 | 177 | 740 |

Boy Scouting in Butler County

The program of the Boys Scouts of America was launched in the United States in 1910. In many towns and cities Boy Scout Troops were organized, usually as a result of a man learning about the program and desiring to provide an opportunity for the boys of his neighborhood to join the movement.

Undoubtedly Troops were organized in many communities in what is now known as the Pioneer Trails Council. It is impossible to discover the location or personnel of the first Scout Troop. By 1923, it was realized that the leadership of the Boy Scout Troops in Butler County needed an organization that would help to unify the program and efforts in the Troops.

On July 6, 1923, a number of men representing civic clubs, businesses, religious and educational interests of the County met to organize a Boy Scout Council.

The newly organized Council was known as the Butler County Council. On March 1, 1928, Armstrong County was added to the Council territory which then became the Butler-Armstrong Area Council. On November 1, 1949, the Council Territory was increased to include three townships in the Northern part of Westmoreland County which included Vandergrift and nearby communities and the name was changed to Pioneer Trails Council.

On July 1, 1924, the property site where the present Camp BuCoCo is located was purchased. The Camp site consists of 100 acres of woodland area located 14 miles north of Butler on Route 8 on Slippery Rock Creek. One of the attractive recent improvements on the Camp was a swimming pool that is filled with water from a flowing well located on the camp property. The pool is complete with a purification and circulating system that meet the regulations of the State Health Department.

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On December 31, 1949, there were 111 Scouting Units with a membership of 2748 Scouts and 1126 Registered Volunteers.

Scouting Units are located in the following communities of Butler County:

No. of Troops

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Butler | 652 |
| Unionville | 43 |
| Slippery Rock | 100 |
| Harrisville | 53 |
| Branchton | 9 |
| Herman | 37 |
| Mars | 67 |
| Harmony | 51 |
| Zelienople | 106 |
| Sarver | 16 |



No. of Troops

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Saxonburg | 36 | Valencia | 28 |
| Jefferson Township | 36 | Cooperstown | 47 |
| Oakland Township | 18 | Meridian | 58 |
| Connoquenessing | 28 | Renfrew | 25 |
| Evans City | 42 | Lyndora | 46 |

Sports

In Butler County, in the 19th Century, organized sport was limited to its running, baseball, and basketball teams.

The First Ward Running Team was organized in 1893, fifteen years after the first regular organization of the First Ward Hose Company. It participated in more races in its 10 years of existence than any other team in history. It won \$7000 in money, twenty-three state, district, and world championships, copping 66 firsts and second in 72 starts. The best time made by the team was 32 seconds for 250 yards, and 26 seconds for 200 yards, all the while pulling a fire hose cart.

Basketball came to Butler County in 1898, when the first team was organized and slowly gained momentum through the activities of the high school and YMCA. In 1906 and 1907, the old Central league was organized.

The most active group in basketball at this time was the high school teams of Butler who won a number of championships.

In the early years of the sport one man was called on to do all the foul shooting and, as a result, Billy Kumer set several scoring records that stood until several years ago.

The great high school teams of the pre-World War I days were followed by the development of professional basketball in Butler between 1922-1927.

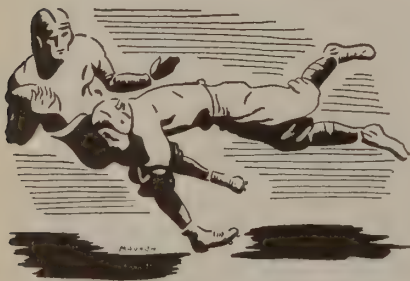
It was during this time that the great Midget team, which swept away all opposition was organized by Bert Bohler, the physical director of the YMCA.

Professional basketball subsided after 1927, and returned to the high schools and independent teams with all the small high schools of the county organizing into a Butler County high school league which still functions. Our high schools have furnished many a boy with the experience which allowed him to achieve college fame in basketball. Through all the years that Slippery Rock State Teachers College has participated in the sport, it has produced many strong teams. Outstanding independent teams through the 1930's were the Petrolia and Saxonburg clubs.

C. D. "Dick" Baker, a Butler man, coached Allegheny College basketball for a number of years establishing an outstanding record for himself and for the team.

Basketball, in a little over fifty years has become one of the greatest sports in the country.

Football grew steadily after the turn of the century. The Butler Standard



Standard Plate, Butler Independents, Valvolines, Butler Cubs, and a number of others. The Butler Cubs rocketed to prominence under the tutelage of John Gazetos, who piloted the team to the heavyweight championship of the Greater Pittsburgh football league in 1949.

Slippery Rock College received national prominence in football in 1936 through the efforts and publicity of Bill Cunningham, nationally

known sports writer, who secured a post season game for them with Boston University. The Rockets, coached until recently by Coach N. Kerr Thompson, have consistently fielded good teams.

Followers of horse racing will recall Star Pointer, one of the outstanding horses of all time who raced and trained at the Chicora Fairgrounds.

Harness racing always had a fine following at the County Fair and Exposition and at present, many horses are trained annually at the local track. Homer D. Biery, for many years kept Butler in the limelight with his stable of grand circuit pacers and trotters and every year prominent business and civic leaders of our

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County make the trip to Goshen, New York, for the big harness horse meeting.

It is baseball, however, that has achieved the highest pinnacle of fame in our county. J. J. "Jack" Dunlevy is credited with bringing this sport to prominence here in recent years.

Baseball in Butler County goes back before the turn of the century. It has produced some of the early outstanding figures of baseball including Rube Waddell of the Philadelphia Athletics, whose obsession was fire engines. Others are Johnny Bates, Boston Nationals; Rube Witherup, Boston; Bill McKechnie, manager of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

A ball park which was located in the area where the Clinton Hotel now stands was torn down for homes shortly after Standard Steel came to Butler. The J. P. Fishels, Butler Times and the Markhams, all semi-pro teams, played during this early period.

Other ball fields were erected on South Hills, the Y.M.C.A. field near the Bessemer tracks, Armco field on the site of Krogers Supermarket, and the Pullman Memorial Park which was given to the city with the coming of professional ball.

The old stove league thrived in the early days becoming the number one organization of its kind in the county. Their banquets were attended by hundreds from all sections of western Pennsylvania.

In 1934, a group of local sportsmen banded together, selected a scrap site owned by Standard Steel Car, and started building a field with volunteer workers. Through the 1934 and 1935 seasons, the field was used by a team in the Class "D" Penn State Association backed by the Cleveland Indians. Billy Evans, then general manager of the Indians sent \$500.00 to the local organization to construct a grandstand.

Two years later night lights were installed and have proved a boon to baseball attendance.

In 1936 the New York Yankees sent a farm club here which they sponsored until 1942 when baseball

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was postponed due to the war. The Butler Yankees won the championship a number of years running.

After War was over the Penn State League disbanded and Butler moved up to the Class "C" Middle Atlantic League remaining under Yankee backing until 1949.

In 1949, President G. C. Hutchinson made a deal by which the Detroit Tigers agreed to operate the club outright. Up to this time, professional baseball was operated entirely by local capital and local subscriptions.

As high as 65,000 fans in one season have watched baseball at the Butler park which, in 1950 had both bleacher sections covered for the protection of the fans.

Major League players who have played ball in Butler are Joe Page, the great New York Yankee relief hurler; Dick Starr, Nick Strincevich, Mike McCormick, Oscar Grimes, Eddie Fernandez, Hank Sauer, Billy Johnson, Karl Drews, Mel Queen, Red McCullough, Jim Russell, Joe Collins, while many others have reached the triple A's in minor league baseball.

As Golf became popular in the County, golf courses sprung up. The County now has the Butler Country Club, considered one of the better clubs in the country, Ridgeview Country Club, Slippery Rock Park Country Club, Hiland Course, Oak Hills, and the Suncrest Golf Course.

In the early days the old Majestic theater featured wrestling and boxing. Boxing shows were also sponsored at the Armory, YMCA, and Athletic field.

Butler offered several clever boxers to the fight game and today one of them is promoting wrestling and boxing shows on an amateur and professional basis.

In the middle thirties the Armco sponsored professional boxing in Butler, bringing outstanding boxers to the Armco Park across from the Clinton Hotel. Costs became prohibitive and the sport was dropped.

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With the growth of television, wrestling has become a major form of entertainment, and Butler has had several wrestling matches in the last few years, featuring such outstanding television favorites as Don Eagle and Cyclone Anaya.

At the present time, regular competition between schools throughout Butler and neighboring counties has been established in such sports as football, basketball, track, swimming, tennis, golf, and other sports. Most of these school activities are governed by the Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League (WPIAL).

Throughout its 150 years of history, Butler County residents have enjoyed sports of all kinds, individual and organized, and although most have not reached any pinnacle of fame in their favorite sport, they have developed the spirit of clean living, cooperation, and good sportsmanship that comes from active participation.

Marching Units

Today Butler County is represented by two drum and bugle corps, and one drum and fife corps, namely, The Junior C. D. of A. Drum and Bugle Corps, the Lyndora Firemen's Drum and Bugle Corps and the Meridian Firemen's Drum and Fife Corps.

Each unit has distinguished itself many times in competition with other units.

The Junior C. D. of A. won the Western Pennsylvania Junior State Championship at Tarentum, in 1947, defeating six other Junior Corps. In 1949, they played at the Elks National Convention in Cleveland.

The Lyndora Firemen's Drum and Bugle Corps took first place in 19 different parades in 1949. In the same year, they won first prize in the Aspinwall competition, and also won first prize in the girls' division at the Stoneboro Fair. It was during 1949 that this Corps won the Western and Northwestern Pennsylvania Junior Championship.

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Dear Sweet.*** Oh, my love of loves, clarified honey and oil of citrons, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and molasses of my expectations! you have been absent from me three whole days! The sun is dark at mid-day—the moon and stars are black when thou art absent. Thy step is the music of the spheres and the wind of thy gown, when you pass by is a zephyr from the garden of paradise in the time of early flowers! I kissed you when last we met and my whole frame was filled with sweetness! One of your curls touched me on the nose and that organ was transmuted into loaf sugar!—Oh, spice of spices, garden of delights! send me a lock of your hair—send any thing that your blessed finger hath touched, and I will go raving mad with ecstasy! One look from thy bright eyes would transport me incontinently into a third heaven! Your lips are red roses, gathered from Eden by the hand of Gabriel! Your words are molten pearl dropping from your mouth. My heart blazes at the thought of thee! My brain is an everlasting fire! The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals, as it passes through them! Oh, come most delightful of delights, and breathe upon me with your seraphic breath! When you do come,—be sure and bring that two shillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco!!

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LEE

When the General was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host, that, after drinking, he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped his host would excuse him in advance. 'By my soul, General, I will do that,' said his host, 'if you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself. It is this, whenever I hear a many abusing auld Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his scone with my shellaleh.' The General was civil during the whole evening!

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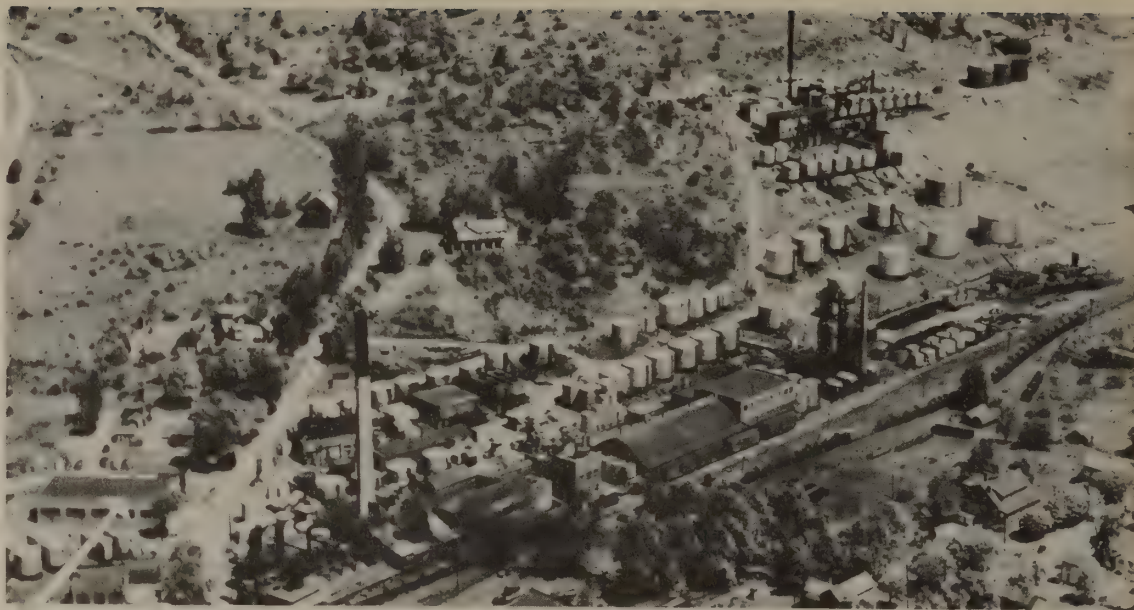
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Out of the
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CAME THIS



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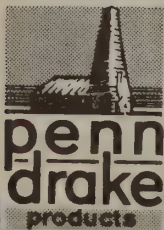


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When Butler was celebrating its 75th Anniversary, John Beck, a German emigrant seeking his fortune in this "land of opportunity," was investing his hard-earned resources in what was appropriately called the "Bottom Dollar Well" near Modoc, Pennsylvania. The "Bottom Dollar" proved to be a good investment and a little later John Beck, and his brother George (Uncle and father respectively, of the present Beck families) began a new venture in 1879—a small one-still refinery built on the site of the present modern plant at Karns City, Pa. One of the early operations consisted of collecting Rod Wax, which was purchased at the Butler County wells, hauled to the infant refinery by horse and wagon, and then manufactured

into our first petrolatums (petroleum jelly).

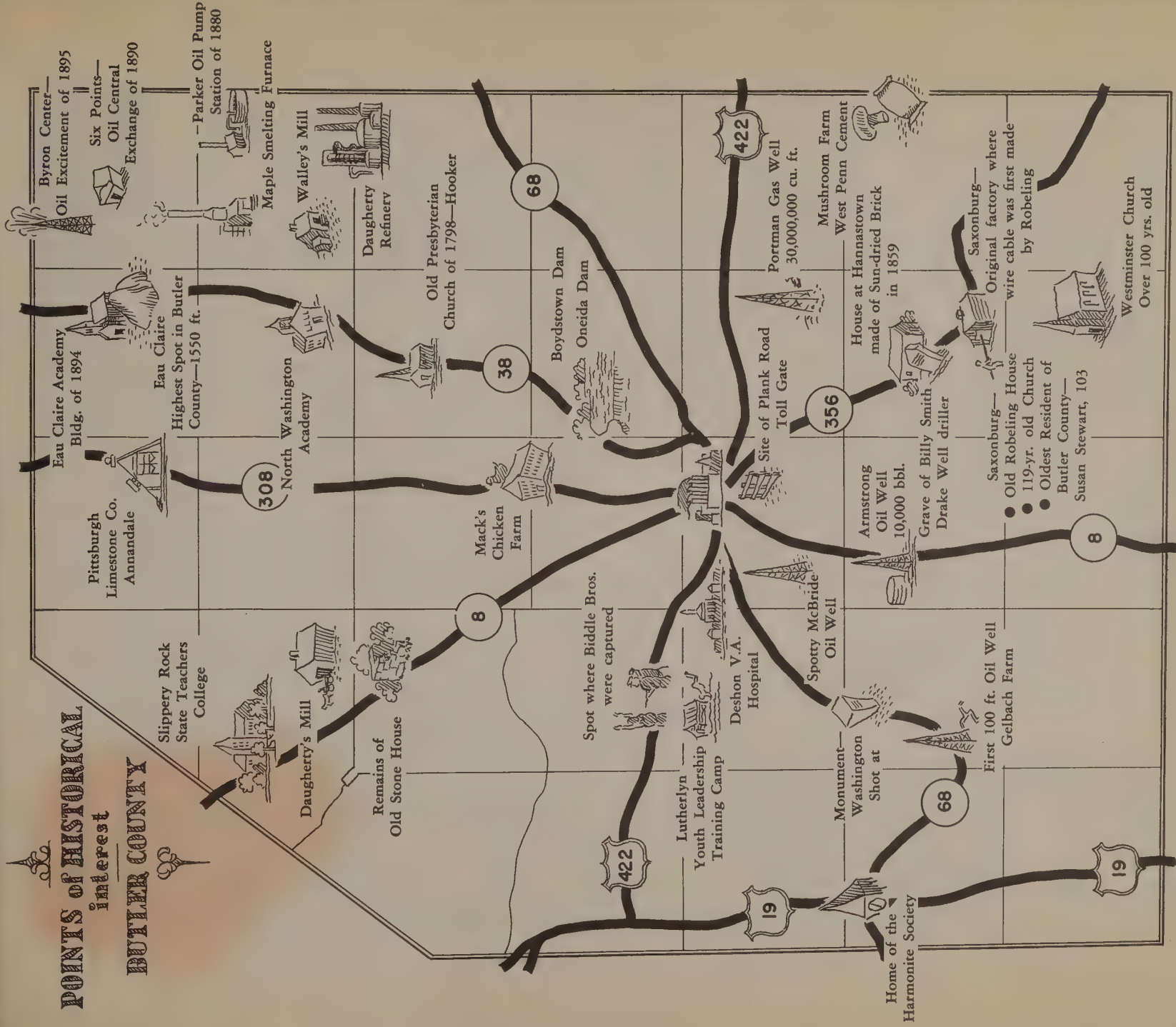
This company, born twenty years after Colonel Drake discovered oil at Titusville, has prospered in Butler County. From its early days, the company has maintained a fine reputation for product excellence in markets here and abroad, with petrolatum remaining one of the principal products. Butler, 150 years old and steeped in the glamour of the early Pennsylvania oil days, can now point to the Pennsylvania Refining Company as the only county refinery distilling crude oil—crude from the rich Pennsylvania oil fields.



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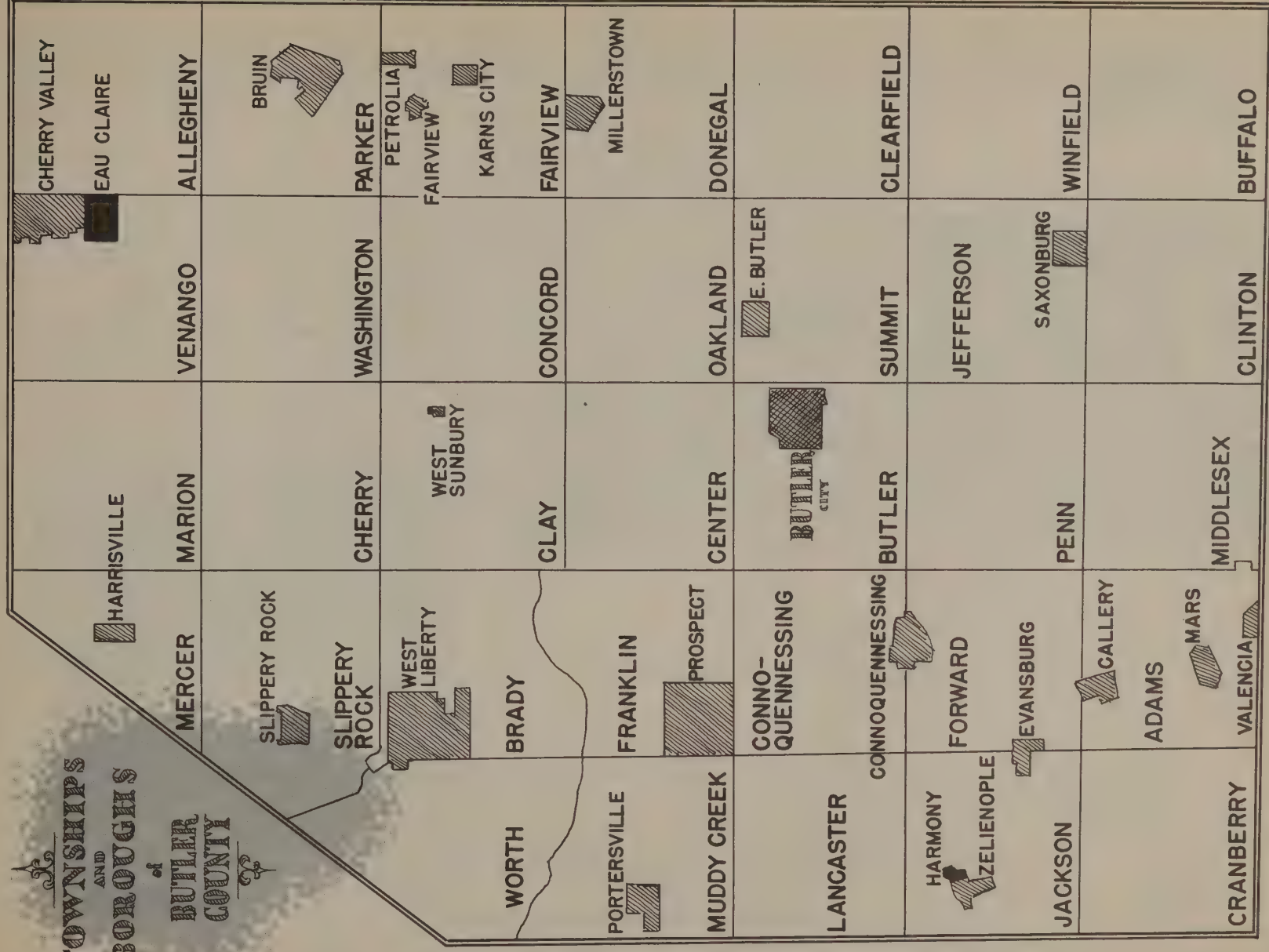
Through the years you have watched the growth of the American Rolling Mill Company to an organization that today is known throughout the nation.

To the men whose diligence, ingenuity and skill have made the growth of their company possible—Armco's management and employees—we offer our heartiest congratulations in celebrating the 150th anniversary of their city and county.

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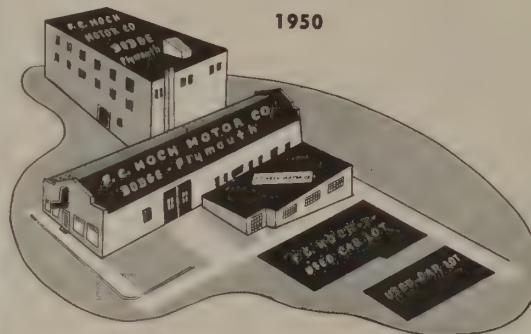


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Township Sketches



ADAMS TOWNSHIP was named after John Quincy Adams, 6th President of the United States.

The first settler in the township was James Clover, a veteran of the Revolution, who settled in 1794, but had hunted in this area as early as 1792.

By 1798 the following had settled here: James Irvine, William McCandless, Robert McCandless, Adam Johnson, Sr., and Adam Johnson, Jr., Joshua and George Stoolfire, Moses Meeker, Timothy Ward, and David Spear, William Crisewell, William Rosebora, James Park, Matthew Park, Silas Miller, Isaac Covert, Joseph and Thomas Means, and some of the Gillilands.

John Gilliland was the first child born in the township, November 25, 1798. Early industries include a grist mill near Mars in early 1800's and a distillery in 1819.

The first log school was built in 1805. Previous to this time, school was conducted at home.

The pioneer church was the United Presbyterian Church of 1806. Services

were conducted out of doors or in tents until 1825 when a log church was erected.

Churches of the present day are, Union United Presbyterian Church, Church of God, Downieville Chapel, and the Christ Alliance Church.

Area—13,997 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$784,470.00

Allegheny Township

Allegheny Township was named for the river which touches its northeast corner.

The pioneer settler of this area was John Lowrie (father of U. S. Senator, Walter Lowrie), in 1797, followed in the same year by John Crawford, Sr., John and George Crawford, Samuel and William Porterfield, Charles and James Pollock, Alexander Grant, and John Rosenberry.

The following year, George Parker, Alexander Braum, Ebenezer and John Braun, William Jack and Samuel Graham settled here.

Early industries include a distillery, grist mill, and saw mill in the early 1800's, a store in 1811, and maple furnace in 1844.

The first church was the Methodist Episcopal at Maple Furnace in 1854.
Churches of the present day are the Allegheny Presbyterian near Bonus, and the Church of God at Six Points.

Area—15,042 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$228,640.00

Brady Township

Brady Township was named after Samuel Brady, a famous Indian Scout who is credited with leaping across a gully 25 feet wide in order to escape the Indians.

Pioneer settler was Luke Covert, a native of Holland, who settled in 1796. He was followed the same year by James Campbell, Alexander Irvine and Bartol Loffer.

By 1798, the Daniel McDeavitts family, Edward James, Andrew Douglass, and John McClymonds were settled here.

Early industry includes a log mill in 1804 near the site of West Liberty.

The first school in 1808 was taught by Henry Evans.

The Union Church was the first church organized in the Township with the first services being held in John Wick's barn.

The present day church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Area—9,463 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$203,557.00

Buffalo Township

Buffalo was one of the four original townships of Butler County.

Pioneer settler was George Bell, a native of Ireland in 1795. He was followed in the same year by Robert Elliott, also a native of Ireland, who set up one of the first orchards in the county.

By 1799 the following were settled here: Benjamin Sarver, Mr. Steele and family, Jeremiah Smith, Sr., and family, John Brooks, William Kiskaddon, Joseph Summers, Robert Carson, John Barker, Thomas Fleming, Andrew Easley family and the Kirkpatrick family.

Early industries include a grist mill at Sarverville, a distillery in 1799 and a saw mill in 1807.

The pioneer church was the Buffalo Presbyterian Church of 1843.

Present churches are Emery Chapel, Buffalo Presbyterian and the Free Methodist Tabernacle.

Area—18,834 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$1,075,307.00

Butler Township

Butler Township was one of the original four townships and was named after General Richard Butler.

The pioneer settler was William Kearns in 1795 followed in the same year by James McKee.

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Butler, Pennsylvania

In 1796 John Pierce settled on a tract of land west of the Standard Steel Car Company. John McQuiston also settled in the township in 1796 and erected the first stone house in the county.

By 1798, James and Andrew Moore, Robert Graham and Peter Peterson had settled here.

Early industries included a tannery, hat factory, distillery, and a couple of saw mills.

The pioneer church was the Zion Reformed Church of 1845 organized among the German speaking residents of the district.

The largest town in the township is Lyndora which grew around the Standard Steel Car Company, and the Columbia Steel Plant. In 1902, the Lyndora Improvement Company was organized by J. M. Hansen for the purpose of laying out the town. This company built 200 separate dwellings and 22 tenements which housed 132 dwelling units. The Company Houses, as they were called, were torn down in later years and the space was made into parking lots for the mill employees of Pullman Standard and Armco Steel. The population of Lyndora is mostly of Slavonic, Polish, Russian, and German descent.

Churches of the present day are the St. John's Greek Catholic, St. Michael's Greek Catholic, St. Stanislaus Catholic, St. Peter and Paul's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox, St. Andrew's Russian Orthodox, Lyndora Presbyterian, District of Pgh. Church of the Nazarene, North Butler Chapel, Meridian Catholic, Meridian United Presbyterian, and St. John's Reformed Evangelical.

Area (4 Wards)—11,719 Acres Real Estate Value—\$7,654,155.00

Center Township

Center Township received its name from its central location in the County.

Settling of the township was unique in that a body of pioneers, sixty strong, settled here in 1796 and worked without the aid of a constitution or by-laws.

Names of pioneer settlers who became residents are, Baumgartner, Byers, Hoge, McCandless, McCleary, McGrew, McKissack, Moore, McJunkin, Rudebaugh, Scott, St. Clair and Thompson.

The first school was a log cabin on the farm of Benjamin Wallace in 1803. William Wallace was the first teacher.

The pioneer church was the Evangelical Lutheran of 1843.

The first merchant was Samuel Thompson who founded Unionville in 1828. Present day churches are the Rider Church and the Unionville Church.

Area—17,216 Acres Real Estate Value—\$857,900.00

Cherry Township

The first settlers were Benedict Grossman and family in 1797. Grossman's

wife in her youth, was held captive by the Indians for seven years.

By 1797, Michael Stevenson and family, Andrew Stewart, John Christy, and and Robert McCollen had settled here.

The pioneer church was the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church of 1845.

Present day churches are the Pleasant Valley, New Hope, Coal Town Nazarene, and Wesleyan Methodist (old Annandale).

Area—16,794 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$380,669.00

Clay Township

Clay Township was named in honor of Henry Clay, distinguished orator and statesman from Kentucky.

The first settler was Christopher McMichael who built a log cabin east of West Sunbury in 1797.

Soon after came the following settlers: John Thom, James Russell, Samuel, Robert, David Findley, James McJunkin, William Barron, Jacob Beighley.

Early industries included a grist mill established in 1835.

The first school was erected in 1824.

The pioneer church was the Muddy Creek Presbyterian which had services as early as 1799, but didn't organize until 1803 when a church building was built.

Present churches are the St. Louis Catholic, Nazarene, and Muddy Creek Presbyterian.

Area—16,683 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$521,950.00

Clearfield Township

Clearfield Township was named for a cleared Indian field discovered by the first settlers.

The pioneer settler was Patrick McBride of County Donegal, Ireland, in 1798.

Other early settlers were the Connells, O'Donnells, Coyles, Slaters, Milligans, Dugans, Dennys, McGinleys, Gallaghers, McCues, and McLaughlins.

Early industries included, linen weaving, shoe making, blacksmithing, and carpentry.

The pioneer church was the St. John's Catholic.

Present day churches are the Clearfield Methodist, Fenelton Methodist Episcopal, and McKees Chapel.

The Lady of the Woods Convalescent Home, a branch of St. Francis Hospital of Pittsburgh is located in the northern end of the township.

Area—14,294 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$414,390.00

Clinton Township

The first settler was Patrick Henry of County Down, Ireland, in 1794 followed in the same year by James McKee.

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About 1797, Samuel Copeland, George Stinchcomb, Barnett Stepp, Henry Sefton, Thomas Stewart, and Robert McGinnis settled here.

Early industries included a grist mill, saw mill and in 1848 a carding and woolen mill.

The pioneer church was the Westminster Presbyterian of 1835.

Present churches are the Clinton United Presbyterian, Oak Grove, and Westminster Presbyterian.

Area—15,553 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$628,515.00

Concord Township

Probable first settler was Widow Thankful Aggas and her two sons in 1796.

In 1797, Edward Graham and his family, William Dickey, John Campbell, Sr., and his family settled here.

In 1799, a minister from a neighboring county preached to a congregation under a spreading tree. He was so impressed that he offered the name Concord to the assemblage. This became the name of the township.



Early industries included Christy's Mill on the site of Greece City in 1801.

The pioneer church was the Concord Presbyterian of 1804.

Present churches are the Springdale Lutheran, Zion Lutheran, and Concord Presbyterian.

Area—15,292 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$417,546.00

Connoquenessing Township

Connoquenessing Township was one of the four original townships and was named for the creek flowing through it.

The first settler was Peter McKinney in 1792.

By 1796, Dunning McNair, John Elkin, Leanard Shannon, Daniel Graham, Mordecai McLeod, John and Henry Beighley, Francis Stanford, Nicholas Muhleisen, William Campbell, James Plummer, Abdell and Andrew McClure, and Stephen and Joseph Crawford had settled here.

Early industries included a grist mill in 1805 and 1807, a tannery, a powder mill in 1810, and a carding and saw mill in 1818.

The first school was conducted in 1799 by a man named Irvine at the Elkin home east of Whitestown.

The pioneer church was the Mt. Nebo Presbyterian of 1805.

Present churches are the Whitestown Presbyterian and the White Oak Springs United Presbyterian.

Oldest village in the township is Whitestown, started by Matthew White in 1799.

Area—13,912 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$515,050.00

Cranberry Township

Cranberry Township was named for the cranberry swamp which was located near its southern limits.

The first settlers in the year 1796 were the following: Benjamin Johnson family, Matthew and William Graham, John Henry, Alexander Ramsey, Paul Vandivort, and Samuel Duncan.

In 1797 the following settled here: Mrs. Long, Benjamin Davis, and George Stoolfire.

Early industries included a saw mill in 1802, a distillery, the Black tavern in 1813 and a grist mill in 1833.

The pioneer church was the Plains Presbyterian of 1806. First services were held outdoors and in a tent until a log church was built in 1823.

Present churches are the Hope Lutheran, Otto Lutheran, Methodist and Plains Presbyterian.

Area—13,687 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$630,620.00

Donegal Township

Donegal Township was one of the four original townships, and was named for a county in Ireland from which many of its pioneer settlers came.

The first settler was James Hemphill in 1794 on the site of Chicora.

About 1795, the following settled in this township: Jacob Barnhart and his two sons, Adam Hemphill, John Forquer, Patrick McElroy, Charles Duffy, John Gillespie, Moses Hanlen, and John Slater.

Early industries included a distillery in 1802, grist mill in 1805 and later a pottery.

In the early days Donegal township was cited as the finest agricultural region in Butler County.

The pioneer church was old St. Patricks of 1806.

Area—18,087 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$399,035.00

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Fairview Township

Fairview Township was named after its principal village.

Pioneer settlers were Samuel and John Wallace in 1795.

Some of the other early settlers who came to this area were John Hemphill, Jacob Barnhart, Jr., Daniel Barnhart, Joseph Smith and sons, John Craig, Paul McDermott, Matthew Smith, William Wilson, and John McCullough.

The pioneer church was the Bear Creek Presbyterian of 1800.

The present church is the St. John's Reformed.

Original land, settled by McCullough in 1797, is still owned by a descendent of McCullough today.

Area—16,149 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$1,111,497.00

Forward Township

Forward Township was named after Honorable Walter Forward, eminent jurist of Pittsburgh.

The first settler was Peter McKinney in 1792.

By 1796 William and James Critchlow, James Amberson, Enos McLeod, Joseph Blakely, Robert Riggs and David and Adam Gilliland had settled there.

Early industries included a grist mill and saw mill.

The first school was taught by John Waldron and Archibald Irwin.

Joseph Ash, one of the first mail carriers between Pittsburgh and Erie came to the township in 1803. When a little boy, he was captured and his mother and sister were killed by the Indians. He was ransomed after two years. While a captive, the Indians had slit his ears.

The pioneer church was the Reformed Presbyterian of 1806.

Present church is the Covenanter.

Area—13,612 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$536,865.00

Franklin Township

Franklin Township was named after the Franklin road which passed through it north and south.

The first settlers in 1795 were John McCandless and Aaron Moore.

Other early settlers were James George, William and Garrett Moore, Lewis Wilson, William and Robert McCandless, Henry Montroth, Eliakin Anderson, Adam Albert, and Henry Sheffer.



Early industries included a blacksmith in 1803 and a tailor.
 Adam Albert was called the pioneer of the Luther faith in the County.
 The first school was a subscription school started in 1804 by J. Thompson.
 The pioneer churches were the Muddy Creek Baptist and Mt. Chestnut, U.P.
Area—13,652 Acres Real Estate Value—\$437,471.00

Jackson Township

Jackson Township was named for President Andrew Jackson.

Early settlers were James Magee and William Martin in 1797.

By 1803 the following persons had settled here: Michael Martin, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Scott, John Dunn, David Young, James Donaldson, Joseph Morris, Dr. Detmar Basse, known as Dr. Muller, Morris and Phillip Covert, and Daniel Fjedler.

Early industries included a saw mill in 1804, grist mill in 1806, Bassenheim furnace in 1814, and numerous tanneries and distilleries.

Most activities of the pioneer days in the township centered about Harmony and Zelienople borough.

Present church is the Mennonite.

Area—13,070 Acres Real Estate Value—\$601,480.00

Jefferson Township

Jefferson Township was named after President Thomas Jefferson.

The first settler in 1795 was Patrick Graham, native of Ireland, followed by S. Phipps.

By 1798 the following had settled here: Strawicks, Braceys, Thomas Burbage, and Benjamin Thomas.

Early industries included a saw mill in 1825 and a grist mill in 1826.

The original Welsh property established in 1825 is still owned by a descendant of the Welsh family.

The pioneer church was the St. Luke's Evangelical of 1838.

Present churches are the Grace Lutheran, United Presbyterian at Summit, United Presbyterian at Jefferson Center, Methodist, and Christian Missionary Alliance.

Area—14,840 Acres Real Estate Value—\$858,845.00

Lancaster Township

Pioneer settlers were Henry, John, George and Peter Beighley in 1796.

By 1801 the following had settled, William Martin and family, Samuel Stewart, Mrs. Anne and William Freeman and John and William Morrison.

Early industries included a tavern in 1844.

In 1818, a log cabin west of Whitestown was used as a school.

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The pioneer church was the St. John's Evangelical of 1818.

Present churches are the Zion Evangelical Lutheran, Zion English Lutheran, St. Peter's Reformed, St. John's Lutheran Reformed, and the Stone Church.

Area—13,888 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$455,735.00

Marion Township

Marion Township was named after Francis Marion "Swamp Fox" of Revolutionary War Days.

Pioneer settler was Samuel McMurry of County Down, Ireland, in 1798, followed in the same year by John Vincent and John Vandyke.

Early industries included a grist mill, distillery and grist mill in 1810, tannery and fulling mill in 1815, saw mill in 1825, furnace in 1825, and the Marion furnace in 1850.

The pioneer church was the United Presbyterian of West Unity in 1807.

Present churches are St. Alphonsus, Epiphany, Methodist and West Unity.

Area—

15,659 Acres

Real Estate Value—

\$593,745.00



Mercer Township

Mercer Township was named for General Hugh Mercer who died a heroes death at the battle of Princeton in 1777. It is the smallest township in the County.

The first settler was Colonel Reed who operated the first tavern in the County in 1797.

Other early settlers were: James Shields, Major John Welsh, Thomas Dean, Ebenezer Braun, Michael Powers and Samuel Barnes.

Early industries included a blacksmith, store and the development of coal about 1845.

Between 1830-1847 ten distilleries were operating within a 3 mile radius.

The first school was established in 1799 on the site of Harrisville with Frederick Peel as the first teacher. Mercer Township employed the first female teacher in Butler County, a Miss Jane Smith.

The Pioneer church was the Boiling Spring Church of 1800.

Present churches are the Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic.

Area—7,943 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$283,830.00



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Middlesex Township

Middlesex Township was one of the four original townships.

The first settler was Thomas Martin, native of Ireland, in 1793.

By 1797, James Harbison, James Hall, Abraham Fryer, William Hultz, James Fulton, George Hays, Silas Miller, William Thompson, William Martin, Matthew Wigfield, and John Brown had settled here.

Early industries included a grist mill, saw mill, tannery, distillery, carding mill in 1822, and a coffin shop.

First school teacher was William Powell.

The pioneer church was the Presbyterian Church of 1800. It was conducted outdoors until a log church was built in 1803.

Present Churches are the Glade Run United Presbyterian and the Middlesex Presbyterian.

Area—16,614 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$1,194,720.00

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Muddy Creek Township

Muddy Creek Township gets its name from the creek which forms its northern boundary.

The first settler was a negro named Caesar found living in the township in 1794.

The first white settler was Robert Stewart in 1796 who was followed by Thomas Brandon, Thomas Clark, James Robert, Thomas and Rachel Cratty and Henry Shanor.

Early industries included a grist mill and fulling mill in 1831.

The first school was taught by Jackson McKnight on his farm in 1821.

The first school house was built in 1823.

The pioneer church was the Presbyterian Church of 1820.

Area—14,619 Acres Real Estate Value—\$449,000

Oakland Township

Early settlers were the O'Donnells, Whitmans, Thomas Dugan and family, John Green and John Lowe in 1798.

The first school was taught by John Thompson in 1817.

The first church was a Catholic mission established in 1817. St. Joseph's Catholic Church was erected in 1847.

The township has two water dams of the Butler Water Company, the Boydstown Dam covering 45 acres and the Thorn Run Dam covering 100 acres.

Present churches are the North Butler Presbyterian, St. Joseph's Catholic, German Catholic and St. Wendelins Catholic.

Area—13,500 Acres Real Estate Value—\$447,810

Parker Township

Parker Township was named after the Parker family who settled here around 1794.

Around 1796, John Thomas, John and Charles Martin, Capt. Robert Storey, Jacob Daubenspeck and

Harrison M. Fines

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sons, William Ferguson, James, William, and John Turner settled in the township.

Early industries included a grist mill in 1819, woolen factory in 1845, and Dudley furnace in 1857.

The first school house stood on the old Daniel Walker farm.

The pioneer church was the Methodist Episcopal of 1834.

In 1901 gold was discovered in the sand pumpings from a well drilled on the Hulda Young farm. A company was formed and sank a 211 foot shaft. When they got within 27 feet of their goal, they went bankrupt and had to quit. Nothing more was ever done about it.

Area—14,964 Acres Real Estate Value—\$346,065

Penn Township

Penn Township was named for William Penn, founder of the State.

Pioneer settler was Robert Brown in 1797, who later became the founder of the Methodist faith in Butler County.

Other early settlers were Clark Rathbun, James and George Boyd, Adam and Joseph Brown.

Early industries included distilleries and a saw mill in 1820.

The first teacher was William Dixon.

The pioneer church was the United Presbyterian of Brownsdale.

Present churches are the Methodist Episcopal at Renfrew, Methodist Episcopal at Nixon and the United Presbyterian.

Area—14,660 Acres Real Estate Value—\$991,795

Slippery Rock Township

Slippery Rock, one of the four original townships, was named after the creek flowing through it.

Early settlers were Nathaniel and Zebulon Cooper in 1796, followed by Adam Barker, David Cross, John and William Burrows, the McKees, and Adam Funk.

Early industries included sugar making in 1801, Mr. Etna furnace in 1822, grist mill in 1822, Hickory furnace in 1836, Bard & Bingham foundry of 1838, tanneries, carding mill in 1838, flour mill in 1844 and woolen factory in 1845.

The first school was erected on Wolford clearing a short distance from Slippery Rock.

The pioneer church was the Methodist Episcopal.

Present churches are the Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian.

On June 30, 1843, Sam Mohawk, a cornplanter Indian who had helped float a raft of logs from the upper Allegheny to Pittsburgh was going home via the Pittsburgh-Franklin Pike. He stopped at a Butler tavern to drink, then took a stage to the Old Stone House where he indulged in more drinking. He was thrown out of the tavern when he became rough and disorderly. He went directly to the home of James Wigton a few miles away just at a time when James Wigton was gone.

He entered the house, asked Mrs. Wigton for a knife and then began to hack at her. After a terrific struggle, he killed her and her five children including an infant in its cradle. He was brought to trial and was nearly lynched twice before he was finally hung in the Butler jail in 1844.

Area—17,564 Acres Real Estate Value—\$686,920

Summit Township

The first settler was William Ray in 1796. When he arrived he found several empty log cabins in the township but no one knows to whom they belonged.

In 1796, the Mitchells, Scotts, Thomas Smith and the McCurdys settled in the township.

Early industries included a grist mill in 1800, saw mill, carding mill, distillery and stone grist mill in 1813.

The first school was erected in 1813.

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The pioneer church was the St. Mary's Roman Catholic.

The present churches are St. Mary's Roman Catholic and a monastery of the Capuchin Fathers.

St. Fidelis Seminary founded in 1877 by the Capuchin Franciscan Fathers is located at Herman. It became a college in January, 1950, conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Religious Education.

Area—13,431 Acres Real Estate Value—\$971,900

Venango Township

The pioneer settler was Thomas Jolly in 1796, followed by Samuel Barron, Samuel Thompson, the Murrins, Michael Kelly and Nicholas and John Vanderlin.

Early industries included an orchard, weaving shop, grist mill and distillery.

The first subscription school was held in a log house near Eau Claire in 1802 by Robert Cunningham.

The pioneer church was the old Seceder Church of 1800 (Associate Presbyterian Church of Unity).
Area—18,240 Acres Real Estate Value—\$223,917

Washington Township

Washington Township was named after George Washington.

Early settlers in 1796 were George Meals, John and Jacob Mechling, Samuel Campbell and William Bell.

By 1798 the following had settled here: John Christy, James Gibson and family, John Shira, Robert and John Hindman, and James Mahood.

Early industries included a grist mill on Hilliards Run in 1802.

The first teacher was John Christy.

The pioneer church was the First Presbyterian of 1817.

Present churches are the First Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal at Hilliards, Methodist Episcopal at

Ridgeville, Methodist Episcopal at Argentine and the Reformed Evangelical.

Area—17,199 Acres Real Estate Value—\$476,940

Winfield Township

The first settlers in 1796 were Jeremiah Smith and family, David Moorhead, Andrew Cruickshank, Mathias Cypher and family, John and Michael Fair and Caleb Jones.

Early industries included a saw mill in 1806, a grist mill in 1809, powder factory in 1817, and the Winfield furnace in 1847.

The pioneer church was the Knox Methodist Episcopal of 1824.

Present day churches are the Methodist Episcopal, St. Matthews Lutheran, Zion Methodist Episcopal, and the Catholic Churches at West Winfield and Cabot.

Area—15,993 Acres Real Estate Value—\$1,058,060

Worth Township

Worth Township was named for General Worth, hero of the Mexican War.

The first settler was David Studebaker in 1793. As early as 1790, Studebaker and Snyder built a cabin in this area for hunting purposes.

By 1797 the following persons had settled here: William and John Elliott, John Dennison, David, George, and Rebecca Armstrong, Henry Stinetorf, John and Jacob Pisor, Thomas, David and Samuel Cross, Daniel and Wm. McConnell, Wm. McNees, Benjamin, Jack and Thomas Andrew and John Clark.

The first school was taught by Robert Marcusin in 1810.

Early industries included a grist mill, saw mill and tannery in 1803 and many fine distilleries.

The pioneer church was the United Presbyterian of 1809.

Present churches are the United Presbyterian, Baptist Zion and the Church of God.

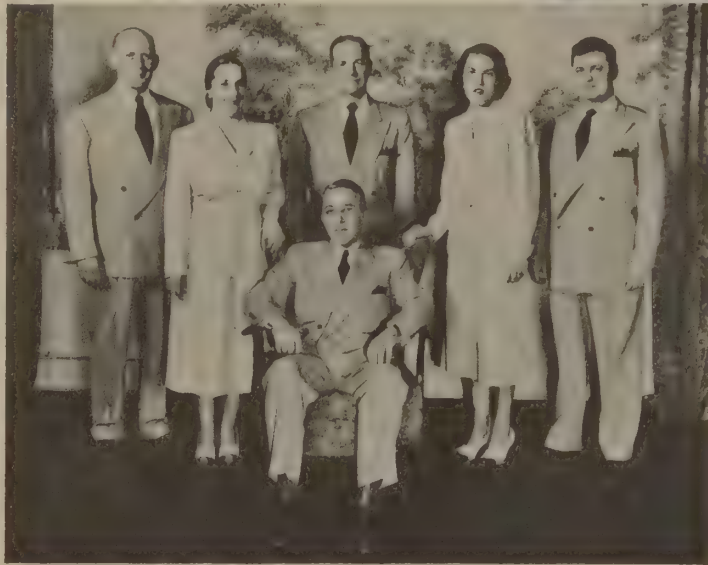
Area—15,471 Acres Real Estate Value—\$437,400

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STAFF

*Left to right: Joseph T. Graham, Mrs. Clifford R. Nevins, William T. Paul,
Marilyn M. Thompson, William N. Branch. Seated: R. Glenn Thompson.*

Borough Sketches



BRUIN BOROUGH is named for Bear Creek which runs through it. It is located in Parker Township and was incorporated in 1901. Bruin was formerly known as Martinsburg in honor of John Martin who surveyed the town in 1837.

In 1841, Robert Black opened a store near Fletcher's Mill. Not long afterwards Archibald Martin opened the first regular hotel.

The churches of Bruin are, the Methodist, Free Methodist, and Martinsburg Presbyterian.

Area—863 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$285,405.00

Callery

Callery Borough, located in Adams Township was incorporated in 1905. It was formerly known as Callery Junction. It is named in honor of the President of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad which is now a part of the B. & O. System.

Essentially a railroad and shipping town in its early days numerous hotels, poolrooms and stores quickly made their appearance.

On October, 1892, a fire destroyed eight business houses and six homes. The churches of Callery are the Presbyterian and the Free Methodist.

Area—196 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$140,040.00

Cherry Valley

Cherry Valley, located in Venango Township, was incorporated in 1910 and named after the many wild cherry trees growing in the district.

The only church in Cherry Valley is the East Unity United Presbyterian established in 1802.

Thomas Jolly, president of the Aluminum Company of America and great, grandson of the pioneer settler of Cherry Valley still owns the old Jolly Homestead in Cherry Valley.

Area—1,736 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$54,570.00

Connoquenessing Borough

Connoquenessing Borough, located in Connoquenessing Township was in-

incorporated as a borough in 1896.

It was first known as McKinney's Tavern in honor of Peter McKinney who came into the county in 1792 and soon after settled here.

It was later called Petersville and Petersburg.

The churches of Connoquenessing Borough are the Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, and United Presbyterian.

Area—746 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$202,989.00

East Butler Borough

East Butler Borough, located in Summit Township was incorporated as a borough in 1903.

East Butler was the idea of a number of Butler business men who laid the town out in manufacturing sites and town lots.

The first business enterprise brought in was the Eleanor Iron & Steel Company in 1903, followed in 1906 by the Pittsburgh Hickson Bed Works and in 1907 by Valvoline Oil.

The only church in the borough is the East Butler Presbyterian Church.

Area—426 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$821,552.00

Eau Claire Borough

Eau Claire Borough, located in Venango Township, was incorporated as a borough in 1900. It was formerly known as Farmington being surveyed in 1888 on John Rosenberry's farm. In 1849, the first house was built and occupied by William Tebay. In 1870 the first brick building was erected by A. M. Reynolds.

Eau Claire is one of the highest points in Butler County being 1550 feet above sea level.

Churches in Eau Claire are the Methodist, United Presbyterian and Associate Presbyterian.

Area—726 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$133,951.00

Evansburg Borough

Evansburg (Evans City) located in Forward Township, was incorporated as a borough in 1882. Up to 1838, it was known as Bogg's Mill. After Thomas B. Evans had the town laid out in lots in 1838, the town became known as Evansburg.

In 1796, Robert Boggs erected the first log cabin in the area and started a tavern followed by a sawmill in 1804.

Evans City was the site of a favorite Indian camping ground and the Indians called the creek Big Beaver Run. The French gave the creek its present name of Breakneck.

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The first church in the borough was the Amana Baptist Church of 1820.

The present churches in the borough are the Evans City Baptist, United Presbyterian, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran, St. John's Reformed, St. Matthews Roman Catholic, and Evans City Presbyterian.

Area—78 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$878,250.00

Fairview Borough

Fairview Borough, located in Fairview Township, was incorporated as a borough in 1867.

Between 1826 and 1839, 13 houses including a tavern, a store, a cabinet and blacksmith shop comprised what is now the borough.

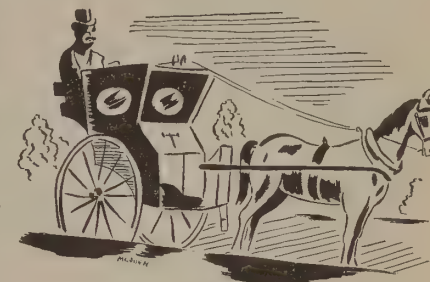
In 1844, Col. James A. Gibson and M. B. Adams established a foundry in the town.

Fairview was an oil boom town about 1876.

Churches in the borough today are the Methodist Evangelical, United Presbyterian, and the Reformed.

Area—24½ Acres

Real Estate Value—\$87,185.00



Harmony Borough

Harmony Borough, located in Jackson Township, was incorporated as a borough in 1838.

Harmony was founded by the United Society of Germans, known as the Harmonites or Economites, who left Germany in search of religious freedom.

George Rapp, their leader, came beforehand to find a suitable site for their colony in this country. After visiting several states he purchased 5000 acres of land from Dr. Detmar Basse in Butler County. On July 4, 1804, three hundred Harmonites arrived in this country followed very shortly by two more groups. In 1805 the organization and settlement of the 135 families at Harmony were completed.

Development was very rapid. The first year, 150 acres of land were cleared, 50 log cabins, a grist mill, barn, machine shop, and house of worship were built. The next year, 600 acres were cleared, a 4 acre vineyard set up, a distillery, tannery, brick yard, saw mill, and large brick granary were built. In 1810, a woolen factory was established.

The colony had a communistic form of government with everyone sharing equally. There were no rich or poor. The men were employed at one job and became specialists of this job. They were a happy lot, celebrating three customary feasts a year. These feasts were the Love Feast, in early spring; Harvest Home, when the small grains were gathered, and the Feast of Ingathering, when the harvest was over.

Harvest Home remained a tradition with the town for many years after the Economites left.

Except for wrought iron and cast iron the community was entirely self-supporting. The products they didn't use were sold in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia in exchange for fancy groceries and produce. Harmony consequently established itself as a trading center for a vast area.

The Harmonist community was one of the greatest influences in the development of the western part of the County.

When the Economites left in 1814 to seek a home having favorable water transportation by which they could more easily transport their products to market, they left behind 130 buildings, of brick, stone, and log. These included a brick house for dying, a brick church, a four story, 80x40 foot frame granary equipped with machinery, a brick and stone distillery, two grist mills, 1 fulling mill with two sets of carding machines, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling and hemp mill with 1 set of cotton carding machines, a well equipped tannery, brick yard, potash factory, rope walk, brewery, smithy with four hearths, four large stable barns, seven large sheep barns, capable of housing 5000 sheep, 20 log buildings and barns in Ramsdale, 20 houses and barns at Eidenau, and about 10 houses and barns at Oil-bronn.

They had cleared 3000 acres of land, planted 2 large orchards with 2000 apple trees, planted numerous small orchards, plus two vineyards, and had established a number of sugar camps.

Abraham Ziegler, a Mennonite bought all this property in 1815 for \$100, 000.00 and attempted to establish a compact Mennonite colony here. This proved very difficult for the Mennonites were mostly tillers of the soil who did not care for town life. He was therefore compelled to call in settlers of other faiths.

The Harmonites in the meantime had settled in Indiana. Their doctrine of celibacy and their failure to actively encourage new members made the life of the society short lived, lasting less than a century.

Early industries after the departure of the Harmonites included a blacksmith shop, tavern, cooper, butcher and a store in 1816.

In 1813, Andrew McClure was tarred and feathered for expressing his Tory sentiments.

The first church after the Harmonites was the Mennonite Church of 1816.

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Abraham Ziegler II was one of the most colorful characters in town, and had the strength of an ox. A two inch oak sill in the Otto Homestead still shows where he broke it with his fist when angered by a derogatory remark made about Lincoln and the War. At another time he and one of his opponents were ordered to shake hands before entering church. His grip was so strong that he forced blood out of his opponents' fingernails.

In 1832, Stephen Foster lived and attended school here. His mother, in one of her letters, described him as a perfectly original person.

In 1874, the Harmony Fair was organized and became one of the great events of this region for many years.

The Harmonites and Mennonites left many interesting monuments. Still standing is the balanced revolving stone gate in the Harmonite cemetery. The old Harmonite tower clock, dating from about 1650 and probably the oldest tower clock in America, is still in good condition. This clock was brought over from Germany by George Rapp. It has no minute hand, the time being told by the position of the hour hand after the hour has passed.



Rapp's Seat is barely discernable today. It was a seat cut out of a rock in the side of a steep hill overlooking the community. Here he would meditate. It was reached by a lane running along the creek, then through a stone arch and up 176 stone steps.

The present churches are the Harmony United Methodist Church, Grace Evangelical and Reformed of 1805 and the Harmony Zelienople Presbyterian Church.

The Emma Kaufman Camp organized in 1908 as a summer camp for children and mothers of Pittsburgh, includes complete housing and recreation facilities plus a modern swimming pool and athletic field.

Area—10 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$304,625.00

Harrisville Borough

Harrisville Borough, located in Mercer Township, was incorporated in 1846. It was named for Ephraim Harris who surveyed the town in 1825.

Harrisville was originally two separate towns, Harrisburg and Reedville, named for the first two settlers.

Early industries included a blacksmith shop and a grist mill. Coal mining became extensive in 1868.

During the Civil War the basement of the R. P. Braun building was used as a refuge for negroes escaping north.

Two buildings now standing in the town were used as hotels during the stage coach days.

Present churches are the Methodist, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, and Faith Orthodox Presbyterian.

Area—287 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$318,400.00

Karns City Borough

Karns City Borough, located in Fairview Township, was incorporated in 1875. It was named for the leading citizen of the town, S. D. Karns.

Around 1872, Karns City was caught in the grips of an oil boom and the life of the town was changed with the influx of oil speculators, gamblers and fortune hunters. From a population of 2500 in 1873, it dropped to a normal 427 after the oil boom period.

In 1890 fire and flood played havoc with the community.

Present churches are the Methodist Episcopal and the Church of God.

Area—159½ Acres

Real Estate Value—\$406,615.00

Mars Borough

Mars Borough, located in Adams Township, was incorporated in 1882. It was previously known as Overbrook Post Office.

With the completion of the Pittsburgh and Narrow Gauge R. R. about 1878 a number of business houses were erected. Frank Johnston was the first man to build and operate a store.

F. P. Confer was the first blacksmith in town.

The present churches in Mars Borough are the United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, St. Kilians Catholic, Reformed, St. John's Lutheran and the Presbyterian.

Area—46 Acres

Real Estate Value—\$800,350.00

Millerstown Borough (Chicora)

Millerstown Borough, located in Donegal township, was incorporated in 1855. It was called Millerstown because of the Abraham Lasher Mill which was located here.

Early industries included lumbering, milling and a bakery in 1843.

Around 1873, Millerstown was in the midst of its oil boom.



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In 1882 the Millerstown Oil Exchange was organized and occasionally influenced the oil market of the world.

Present churches are an English Lutheran, German Lutheran, Christian Missionary Alliance, Methodist and Mater Delorosa.

Area—190 Acres Real Estate Value—\$548,338.00

Petrolia Borough

Petrolia Borough, located in Fairview Township, was incorporated in 1873, and was named after the oil industry.

In 1872, the borough had only three homes, but by the end of 1873, there were four hotels, twelve grocery stores, two hardware stores, three clothing stores, two bakeries, seven barber shops, three machine shops, two meat markets, two drug stores, two billiard halls, one news room, three doctors, several lawyers, and at least one saloon for every business in town.

Between 1875-1877, Petrolia lost all semblance of normality due to the oil boom. Gamblers were everywhere.

The most notorious of all was Ben Hogan, who conducted "Hogans Palace" and who called himself the "Wickedest Man In The World". He was well schooled in his profession being a fighter, pirate, and blockade runner in the Civil War. He was finally forced out of Petrolia through the efforts of the newspaper.

The present churches are the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic.

Area—83 Acres Real Estate Value—\$283,140.00

Portersville Borough

Portersville Borough located in Muddy Creek Township, was incorporated in 1844. It was named after Governor David R. Porter.

The town was formerly called Stewartsville in honor of Robert Stewart, pioneer in the township.

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Early industries included a cabinet making shop in 1814, store in 1829, and a wagon and furniture factory run by steam in 1831.

The first hotel in the borough was the Oliver House.

The first religious services held in the borough in 1814, were in a cabinet shop owned by Mr. Thompson McCash.

Present churches are the First Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian.

Area—551 Acres Real Estate Value—\$172,660.00

Prospect Borough

Prospect Borough, located in Franklin Township, was incorporated in 1846. It was named by the first merchant, George A. Kirkpatrick.

The town was laid out in 1825 on portions of the Andrew McGowan, Matthew McCullough and David Davis farm.

A tannery was one of the early industries.

Prospect was the boyhood home of Rube Waddell, one of baseball's famous stars.

Present churches are the United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

Area—2,263 Acres Real Estate Value—\$285,340.00

Saxonburg Borough

Saxonburg Borough, located in Jefferson Township, was incorporated in 1846. It was named after the town in Germany from which the settlers came.

In 1832 through the efforts of Charles F. and John A. Roebling, 300 families migrated from Old Saxonburg, Germany, and settled on a 16,000 acre piece of land in Jefferson Township purchased from Sarah Collins, the daughter of Stephen Lowrie.

Those who settled in Saxonburg were the Roeblings, Fred Baehr, A. Eisenhart, G. Kinne, Rev. William Fuhrmann, G. G. Lamb, August Kunz, A. Steubgen, Christian Steubgen, A. C. Bernigan, J. H. Muder, G. Franke, and Charles Talley.

John Roebling was a man talented and trained in



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architecture and engineering. He studied bridge building in Germany and perfected a method of making wire rope for bridge cables. In 1842, he patented the invention and with John Reidel began the manufacture of rope in Saxonburg.

His invention and his skill in bridge building revolutionized the bridge industry and he became a bridge builder of world renown. He built such famous engineering structures as the suspension bridge across the Niagara River just below the falls and the Brooklyn Bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn. He also built two bridges in Pittsburgh and one at Cincinnati.

His descendants have carried on the work of manufacturing wire cable at Trenton, New Jersey.

The first industry at Saxonburg was the Roebling Brick Yard.

Present Churches at Saxonburg are the Memorial, and St. Lukes Lutheran.

Area—368 Acres Real Estate Value—\$325,130.00

Slippery Rock Borough

Slippery Rock Borough, located in Slippery Rock Township was incorporated in 1841. It was first known as Ginger Hill and later Centerville. The name officially changed to Slippery Rock in 1900.

The newspaper, Slippery Rock Signal was established in 1892.

This is the home of Slippery Rock College, founded in 1889. Since the war, Slippery Rock has been taking 2 sections of Freshmen from Penn State each year, and for a number of years has been conducting a twelve week course for the student nurses of Butler County Memorial Hospital.

Present churches are the Methodist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Catholic.

Area—276 Acres Real Estate Value—\$892,050.00

Valencia Borough

Valencia Borough, located in Adams Township,

C. C. COLLINGS & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

**SPECIALISTS IN MUNICIPAL FINANCING
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PHILADELPHIA 9, PENNSYLVANIA

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OF

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RAISLEY & WHITESIDE

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YOUNGSTOWN KITCHENS**

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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA**

Phone 33-010

FLOWER'S REALTY CO.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans

508 Mellon Bank Building

was incorporated in 1896. The town has also had the names of Brookside and Sunnyside.

Located in the borough is the Heart House of the Kingsley House Assn. in which young people suffering with disease are given free treatment.

Kingsley House also has its summer home in Valencia. Here they provide a ten day outing every summer for over 2000 underprivileged children. They also provide a ten day outing for deserving mothers.

Present churches are the United Presbyterian and the United Evangelical.

Area—90 Acres Real Estate Value—\$162,210.00

West Liberty Borough

West Liberty Borough, located in Brady Township, was incorporated in 1903. It is the largest borough in the State.

West Liberty was laid out in 1829, but did not really get started until 1845.

The first business in town was a store.

The present churches are the Methodist, and the United Presbyterian.

Area—2,175 Acres Real Estate Value—\$78,725.00

West Sunbury Borough

West Sunbury Borough, located in Clay Township, was incorporated in 1866.

It is the smallest borough in the County and the State.

Present churches are the Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian.

Real Estate Value—\$86,750.00

Zelienople Borough

Zelienople Borough, located in Jackson Township, was incorporated in 1840.

It was named for Zelig Basse, daughter of Detmar Basse who founded the town.

Detmar Basse, an influential German, came to this country in 1802 and purchased 10,000 acres of

land in Butler and Beaver County with the idea of establishing a baronial estate. He laid out a village and built a palatial three story home, with towers, turrets, and battlements like a castle. He called it Bassenheim. On his estate, he built the Bassenheim furnace, the first iron furnace in these parts.

Having a number of grist mills he signed his name Detmar Basse, Muller. Muller being the German word for miller. Thereafter he was known as Dr. Miller.

In 1804, he sold half his holdings to George Rapp and in 1818 he placed his son-in-law, Philip L. Passavant in charge of his community.

Daniel Fiedler built the first cabins in the town in 1804.

Early industries included a store in 1807, a hatter, distillery, masons, and spinning wheel manufacturer.

In 1810, an octagonal brick building was built on the Diamond for school and religious purposes.

The first church was the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran of 1822.

Present churches are the English Lutheran, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, United Presbyterian, St. Peter's Reformed and the Nazarene.

In 1886, the first Women's Christian Temperance Union in Butler County was organized.

While visiting London, Rev. Passavant, took refuge from a sudden rain storm in a Jewish orphanage. He was strangely moved by this incident and resolved to begin such a work in America.

Being left with several children whose parents died he began his first orphans' home in Pittsburgh.

In 1852, Rev. Passavant and Rev. Bassler bought twenty-five acres of land near Zelienople from Joseph Ziegler and established the orphans' home there.

On July, 1854, with only 75 cents in the treasury, the cornerstone of the house was laid. This was the first event of its kind in the history of the Lutheran Church in America.

COMPLIMENTS OF

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In Butler 55 Years

1895

1950

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1921

1950

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WE WERE THE FIRST

Roofing and Heating Company

IN BUTLER COUNTY

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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Phone 23-203

Rev. Passavant, through his deeds, became world famous as a Christian philanthropist. He founded many hospitals and orphans' homes around the country, the Passavant Hospital of Pittsburgh and the Passavant Lutheran Orphans' Home of Zelienople being the first of their kind in America.

In 1907, the Old Peoples' Home of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zelienople was started.

NEW GOODS

The subscriber is now opening a select assortment of

DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES,

In the store-room formerly occupied by

Mr. Lowrie, consisting of

Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Vestings & Summer clothing for men;

Shawls, Handkerchiefs, silk and cotton-domestic, cambrick,

leno, flowered, mull &

jaconet Musline;

Gloves, Shoes,

Hosiery,

&c.&c.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fish, Salt,

Dyestuffs, and Groceries of

almost all kinds.

SICKLES of a superior quality,

Grass and Corn SCYTHES,

KNIVES & FORKS, PEN KNIVES

SPOONS, TIN-WARE, IRON,

English and American STEEL,

WINDOW GLASS, NAILS, &c. &c.

His intention is to sell low, to give no credit, and to receive in payment at fair prices the usual articles of country produce.

CLARK M'PHERRIN

Butler, June 12, 1826

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

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Congratulations!

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Congratulations
to
Butler County
on its 150 years of growth and progress

1850



1950

Progressive Chemistry For A Century

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Union Trust Building

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Sketches of Butler County 1800-1900



THE GROWTH of Butler County between 1800 and 1870 was deliberate and slow. The wilderness was slowly replaced by cleared fields, houses and towns, and the roads began to reach their fingers out into every sector of the country.

The winter of 1803 and 1804 was a desolate one. The only means of communication with the outer world was a bridle path leading straight over the hills to Pittsburgh. All the country outside the city limits was a howling wilderness.

Between 1804 and 1812, ninety-five petitions were considered by the commissioners and enough of these were granted to connect the principal settlements with the county seat.

In 1805, due to the influence of Dr. Muller the original Pittsburgh-Mercer Road was built passing through Zelienople and Harmony. It was known in later years as the Franklin Road.

In 1821 the Mercer Road passed into the hands of the Butler and Pittsburgh Turnpike commission which, with the help of the state, constructed a road from

Butler to Erie. This road was one of the great highways between Pittsburgh and the Great Lakes.

Four years later the Ebensburg and Butler Stage Line was established to carry mail and passengers between Ebensburg and Butler via Indiana and Kittanning. The stage made one trip weekly, leaving Butler Sunday morning and arriving in Ebensburg on Wednesday.

Another mail and passenger stage was established between Pittsburgh and Erie in 1827, the fare for the trip being \$6.50. The stage left Pittsburgh every morning and arrived at Butler in the evening, charging \$1.50 for this part of the trip. These stages were drawn by four and six horse teams and their arrival and departure was awaited with keen delight by everyone, especially the youngsters.

In 1828, a road was built from Butler to Kittanning opening to Butler County another area for trade.

It was this same year that the packet boat made its appearance on the Allegheny bringing freight and passengers to Butler County at Freeport and Parkers Landing. Shortly after this, another mail route was established between Butler,

Freeport, Lawrenceburg, Mercer, Harrisville, and Whitestown followed by the Butler-Freeport turnpike in 1833.

In 1845, Butler and Brady's Bend were connected with a turnpike and, in 1849, two four horse coaches began operating on the Butler-Freeport Pike.

About the middle of the 19th century several plank road companies were organized. Among these was the Butler Allegheny Plank Road Company which constructed a road between Pittsburgh and Butler in 1856. It was made partly of heavy flagstone and partly of split logs dressed with a hand axe. In 1880, the entire road was rebuilt with sawed plank and brought in excellent operating condition.

Railroads

Railroad lines were surveyed in Butler County as early as 1836, but no construction was done until 1871. The coming of the Railroad, marked a new and prosperous era for the people of Butler County and is reflected in the establishment, growth, and expansion of business all over the county from that time on.

The first railroad was the Western Penna. R. R. built from Freeport to Butler in 1871. The present building was built in 1871 and taken over by the Penna. R. R. In the next several years, Parker, Karns City and Butler were connected with a narrow gauge railroad. The Pittsburgh and Western Railroad was organized in 1879 and took over the two narrow gauge roads as well as several roads outside the county. This, in time, became a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system which operates extensively in Butler County today.

Between 1872 and 1883 the Bessemer Railroad, Pittsburgh, Shenango, and Lake Erie Railroad, and the Connoquenessing Valley Railroad constructed lines to various parts of Butler County. In 1897 the Bessemer and Lake Erie became the successor to the Pittsburgh Shenango and Lake Erie road when the Carnegie interests of Pittsburgh purchased it so that they might have an outlet for their mills to the docks on Lake Erie. The construction of the B. & L.E. put Butler on a through line from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie giving the coal and limestone industries in Northern Butler County an outlet for their products.

In 1899, Butler was connected to east and west outlets with the extension of the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh Railroad line into the county.

Taverns

In the early days of Butler County, the public houses were called taverns and served the same purposes as our hotels do today. It was not until after the middle of the century that they became known as hotels. Most of these taverns had picturesque names such as—the Buck, Rising Sun, The Eagle, The Mansion House, The Black Horse, United States, Swaney House, Rowe House, White Horse, Stone House.

The FASHION

223 SOUTH MAIN STREET

'tis Our Pleasure to Serve You



DOROTHY REDICK

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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

on its

150th ANNIVERSARY

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SUCCESS — PROGRESS — PROSPERITY

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BUTLER, PENNA.



For Over 25 Years

The Only Automobile Club in Butler County

Affiliated with
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Compliments of

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WARREN, OHIO

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA

After 1850, the county had its era of hotels such as the Willard Hotel, Beaty House, Lonny Hotel, Park Hotel, Butler Hotel, Schreiber House, Nixon's Home, Hotel Bowman, West Penn House, and the public houses run on a temperance plan such as the Wick House, Waverly, and the Williams House.

Mail

In 1801 a mail route was established between Pittsburgh and Erie. The mail was carried on horseback and sometimes on foot. Only one stop was made at Butler each month. Four years later the mail was brought to Butler twice a week and later, once a day.

At the beginning the amount of mail was so small the carrier could carry it in his pocket. As it increased, it was carried in a pouch slung across the back of a horse, then two horses, then in a wagon.

Semi-weekly deliveries were established between Pittsburgh-Butler and Erie in 1818, tri-weekly in 1824, and daily in 1827.

From 1821, until the coming of the railroad the mail was carried by stage.



Banking

Prior to 1854 there were no banks in Butler County, so most merchants conducted a credit business or issued scrip (I.O.U.'s) and almost every service was paid for in produce.

If a farmer had a balance due him after trading with a merchant, he would receive either a scrip or in rare cases, one half cash with the balance to be taken out in trade at some future date.

The currency issued by state banks at that time fluctuated so in value that corrections of bank note lists in the financial column of the papers were watched very closely by dealers and merchants.

Gold and silver was the only safe money and consequently it was hoarded in old stockings and various places for safe keeping. All bank notes were looked on with suspicion.

Because of these prevailing conditions, people had a natural suspicion of banks for many years after they were established. Most people still preferred to trust their savings with their local merchant rather than deposit it in the bank. This led to private banking which prevailed to a considerable extent until the beginning of the century.



115 N. MAIN STREET

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THROUGH THE YEARS WITH

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SPARKLE SUPER MARKETS

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PAINTS · VARNISHES · LACQUERS · OILS
LEADS · OILS · ENAMELS
WALLPAPER and PAINTERS' SPECIALTIES

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THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF BUTLER

Organized 1906 — Federated 1907

President—Mrs. Thomas P. Offutt
First Vice President—Mrs. A. R. Peters
Second Vice President—Mrs. Frank W. Preston
Treasurer—Mrs. Howard M. West
Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. A. L. Lewis
Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. J. Herrington
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Oliver Herold

Between 1854 and 1869 the only banks in the county were in the borough and the first banking institution in the county was the Frost Banking Institute of Butler established in 1854. By 1900 Butler County had about eight banks to serve its needs.

Miscellaneous

1804—tax on "single blessedness" was 75 cents.

1804—tax of \$1,487.51 was collected among four townships.

1805—tax of \$2,798.02 was collected among thirteen townships.

1810—population was 7346.

The first quarter century saw two notable events occurring in Butler County; the visit of General Lafayette in 1824 and the 50th anniversary of American Independence.

On his trip to Erie, Lafayette stopped off at Butler where he was given a fitting welcome. Two triumphal arches decorated with laurel and evergreen were erected at each end of town. On top of these was displayed the American flag and hung from each arch was a tablet on which were painted the words "Welcome Lafayette."

The entire population of the town turned out and lined up single file along each side of the road. As he passed the people saluted him. At Mechling's Inn, he was treated to a sumptuous dinner which he thoroughly enjoyed. After dinner, he mingled with all the people present and exchanged experiences with the soldiers who had fought with him at the Battle of Brandywine.

The 50th anniversary celebration was highlighted by a parade of the local militia and a dinner featuring a series of toasts to various prominent people and places.

1820—Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, traveled through Butler County on his way to inspect his real estate in New York. He stopped at the White Horse Tavern near Prospect.

COMPLIMENTS OF

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American Smelting & Refining Co.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

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Bill Cannon

Our Local Representative

Kittanning Asphalt Products Co.

INCORPORATED

WORTHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Manufacturer of Asphaltic Road
Paving Materials

CONGRATULATIONS

GREATER BENEFICIAL UNION

District No. 675

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE

1900

1950

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY, BUTLER"

B. K. ELLIOTT CO.

Drawing Materials - Engineer's Supplies

PITTSBURGH : DETROIT : CLEVELAND

Office Phone 4-040

Residence Phone 41-452

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"YOURS FOR SERVICE"

Insurance A Specialty

Rooms 8-9 Reiber Building
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Phone 5-118

BUTLER POSTER ADVERTISING CO.

Wendell H. Miller & Allen Miller

222 First Street
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

1825—A fire engine was purchased from Allegheny County for \$400.00.

1826—The first engine house was built.

1849-52—A number of Butler County men, struck with gold fever, left for the Pacific Coast to seek a fortune.

1853—The first official act to provide construction of sanitary sewers in this section of Pennsylvania was passed.

1856—The last panther was killed in Butler County.

1856—The election campaign of this year was one of the County's most exciting, with high spirits, rallies, torch light processions, and songs and cheers.

1870—Streets were lighted with gas.

1872—The first act in the county to provide for caring of poor at Dixmont Hospital was passed.

1880—A twenty-two foot row boat, equipped with an engine and seating eight passengers, traveled between Reiber's Dam and Walters' Mill on the Connoquenessing.

1881—A golden eagle was captured in Penn Township measuring seven feet from tip to tip.

1887—Butler High School was founded.

1889—Most of Petrolia burned.

1890—First home deliveries of mail in Butler.

1890—Large sections of Centerville and Harrisville burned.

1890—Main Street in Butler was torn up for paving and sewers.

1890—Rains came causing a sea of mud and one horse to drown on Lookout Avenue.

1891—North Main Street paved — Butler High graduated first nine students.

1892—James Whitcomb Riley spoke at New Opera House.

1892—Local national guard served at famous Homestead Steel strike.

1892—Big fire at Callery.

C. M. Heeter, Sons & Co., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS of
Oil and Gas Well Supplies

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Box 967

Established 1904

Phone 3-739

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OF

CHATFIELD & WOODS

COMPLIMENTS

OF

WALLY ELECTRIC

THE SPORT SHOP

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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

**Butler's Leading Outfitter of
Outdoorsmen**

D. T. BRODERICK LUMBER CO., Inc.

600 GRANT ST.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

WHOLESALEERS OF

Western Canadian Spruce • Ponderosa Pine • Yellow Pine • West Coast Fir

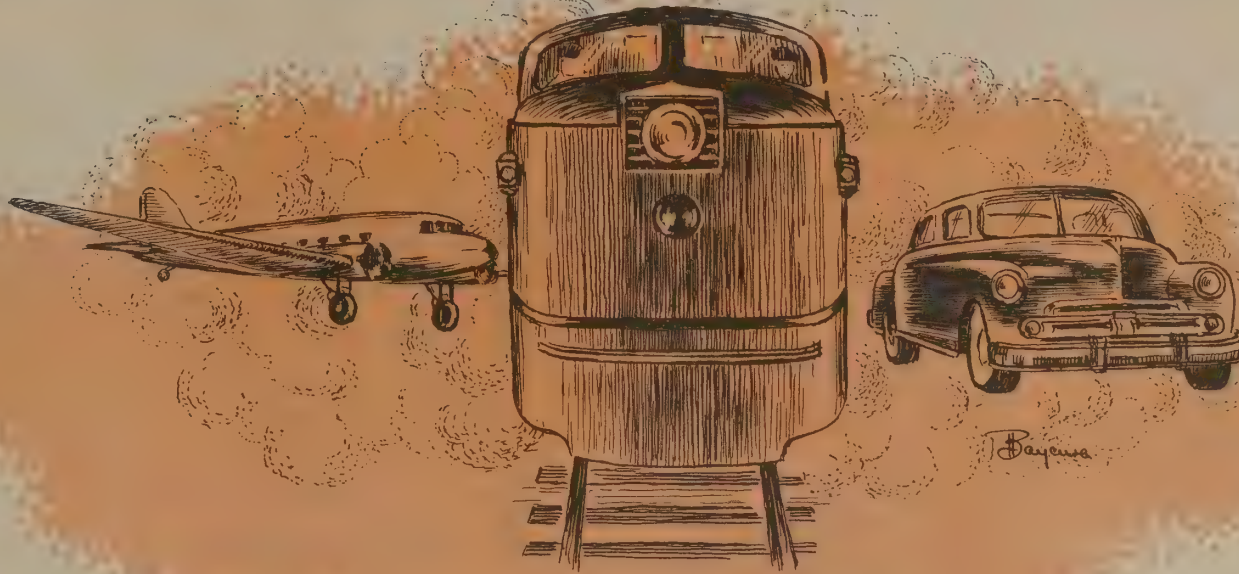


WE SPECIALIZE IN

TRANSIT CARS OF SPRUCE

"Congratulations, Butler County"

Changes in Butler County 1900-1950



THE PERIOD from 1900 to 1950 in Butler County is one of slow transition from agriculture and natural resource development to specialized agriculture and to industry where electricity, the internal combustion engine, and chemistry play an important role.

At the 1900 Centennial Celebration, the Committee borrowed an automobile from Pittsburgh so there might be one in the parade, as the first automobile owned in Butler came about 1903. There were no so called hard roads in Butler County in 1900, in fact, there were less than 100 miles in the United States.

In 1913 the State took over the county section of the Plank Road, however, our first paved road to Pittsburgh was not accomplished until 1920 when a route through Saxonburg was opened, with the paving of the plank road to follow in 1921. The concrete road between Evans City, Mars and Valencia came in 1921; route 422 from Kittanning through Butler County to New Castle was opened in 1924. A three lane highway to Pittsburgh was opened in 1934, and in 1950 a new 4 lane Route 422 was built between Butler and Portersville. Preliminary

work has already begun on the super highway linking the dream highway of Pennsylvania with the state of Ohio and this road will cross through Butler County.

Bricks were common in the early days of hard roads because one of the miracles of chemistry, cement, was in its early stages of development. Today concrete and bituminous materials have taken over completely.

Today we have 790 miles of State Road plus the many miles of city and township roads carrying our ever increasing number of cars and trucks to every corner of Butler County.

In 1903-04, the Western & Allegheny Railroad was constructed in the north central section of our County, opening up coal fields and limestone mines to Pittsburgh and Erie.

Today the County has three railroads with splendid freight service and a limited passenger service.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad carries iron ore and limestone into the Pittsburgh area, and coal to the Great Lakes. It hauls more tons per mile than any

railroad in the world.

The Baltimore & Ohio serves the Parker, Bruin, Petrolia, Karns City area locally. It has through service from Pittsburgh to Buffalo and Rochester and its main line from Washington to Chicago passes through the south-western corner of our County.

The B & O gave us our first glimpse of Diesel Powered Locomotives in 1948, when they first started to pull their freight trains by that means. The Pennsylvania at present carries only freight into Butler County, and this by way of Freeport, Sarver, Cabot, and Herman.

The era of street cars in Butler County came and vanished since 1900. In 1900 the Butler Traction Company moved its first cars on Butler City streets, which continued to operate for about 40 years. They bought and opened up Alemeda Park in 1901, which today is owned by a church group. In 1905 the Pittsburgh-Etna-Butler Street Railway was put in operation between Etna and Butler and, in 1908, the Pittsburgh-Harmony-Butler-New Castle Railway opened up the south-western section of our County to interurban service.

All of these systems have given way to bus travel, fanning out from Butler in all directions. Our location on various important state and national highways gives us through bus service east and west as well as north and south.

The Butler County Fair gave us our first view of an aeroplane in 1912 when a ten minute flight was staged. In 1929, we dedicated the Pittsburgh-Butler Airport with others throughout the county to follow. Since 1947, we have had pick-up air mail service, but no passenger service came until 1949 when AAA established it for a few months. They abandoned the service due to an unsatisfactory air strip. Service is to be resumed when an all-weather landing strip is provided.

Pertaining to mail, in 1900 there were two daily mails between Pittsburgh and Butler. In 1909 there were six. Today we have four. In 1805, the first post office in Butler was at Kelley's Tavern on the Diamond. It did not occupy a permanent home until 1912 when the present building was erected. This building had to be enlarged in 1934. Parcel Post came in 1907. Today 20 million pieces of mail are handled annually by seventy employees.

Butler County is today served by 11 sound banks with deposits totaling \$73,102,000 and resources totaling \$83,385,000. In 1914, Butler County's largest bank, the Butler County National Bank employed its first women. This organization joined the Mell Bank Group in 1930, and in 1948 became a part of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. The Butler Savings & Trust Company is Butler County's oldest bank, having been established in 1868. The Bank Holiday of 1933 was well weathered by all of Butler County's banks.

In 1903, a disastrous fire burned the Park Theater, where the Nixon Hotel

HINDMAN FARM SUPPLY

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA



J. M. Hindman — Wayne A. Hindman

ALLIS-CHALMERS and OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT

Women of the Moose, Chapter No. 260

FOUNDED JANUARY 3, 1917



Front Row, Left to right: Mrs. Mary H. Bolton, Mrs. Marie Kahn, Mrs. Esther Garing, Mrs. Edice Bixler, Mrs. Anna Shields, Mrs. Hazel Hilliard. Back Row: Mrs. Dorothy Abels, Mrs. Bernice Baker, Mrs. Mildred Bulford, Mrs. Ellen Jackson, Mrs. Rose Schehl.

1904

1950

THE LEEDOM AND WORRALL CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

BUTLER

GREENVILLE

Serving Butler and Butler County Independent
Grocers with Quality Merchandise Since 1904.

Clover Farm Grocers of the West Penn Division
wish the communities of Butler and Butler
County continued growth and prosperity . . .

GARCO PRODUCTS, Inc.

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BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Producers of

GARSAND

GARTEX

GARSPAR

GARCRETE

For Use in Glass, Pottery, Rubber,
Plastics, Asphalt and Concrete

now stands. Since then, a fine theater for legitimate plays has been built, used, and has given way to the plastic ribbon of sound moving pictures. The silent film nickelodeon has long since vanished. Fine motion picture theaters grace our many towns and a few outdoor theaters exist. In 1940 the younger element of Butler city started their own Little Theater Group so they might partake of the age old pleasures of the theater.

Music and art cannot be overlooked for in the last 50 years music clubs under the State Federation of Music Clubs have sprung up over the breadth of our County while displays of local art are held in Butler, Slippery Rock, and Zelienople. A Concert Association has been bringing the best of talent to Butler for years. Schuman Heink, Geraldine Farrar and Evans Williams sung here in their day. Nor have we lacked good speakers, William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft, and others.

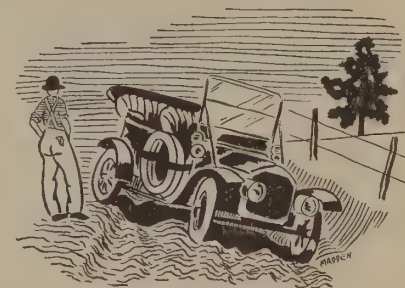
The period of the 20's to date gave us many so called Service Organizations, composed of men and women interested in bettering our civic conditions. Early in the century the Butler County Historical Society was founded. In 1923 came the founding of the D.A.R. The C. D. of A. had its beginning in 1919.

Space in this book does not permit us to enumerate the hundreds of other clubs, auxiliaries, religious, labor, political, and veteran organizations. Suffice it to say, we, today, live and move by groups not as individuals as they did in the fore part of our century.

In the 50 years most of our present churches have been either thoroughly repaired or new ones built to care for the increased membership. Some notable personages in the interest of reform have visited us. Among these are, Dr. French E. Oliver, Billy Sunday, Evangeline Booth, as well as Carry Nation of Temperance fame.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Groups are still very active. A new building for the YMCA came forth in 1914 with possibilities for a new YWCA at hand. The religious influence is everywhere. Testimony to its worth can be had in the lack of crime in our County.

In 1902 the Biddle Boys came to Butler County after their escape from a Pittsburgh jail only to be shot down between Mt. Chestnut and Prospect. Their bodies layed in the Butler jail after the fracas. In 1914 someone put off a bomb in our City building. In 1921, Henry Blakley was convicted of murder and later

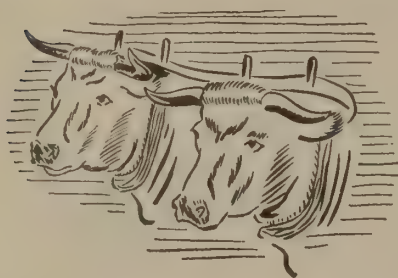


electrocuted. The Irene Schroeder stick-up came in 1929 in Butler. A \$51,000.00 mail robbery in Butler is recorded for 1934.

At the dawn of the Century, our fire fighting equipment was drawn by running teams for which Butler became famous. These gave way to horse drawn equipment, then motor driven equipment not only in Butler but in every community in the County where wonderful volunteer fire fighting groups are found.

Almost every community in the County has experienced some form of disastrous fire in the last 50 years.

We have had other calamities. Three Nitro-Glycerine explosions, two at Lick Hill, and one at Graham Terrace. In 1907, there was a serious explosion at the Standard Steel Car Works. We had the dry spells of the 30's and a 22 inch snow in 1944.



History records the generosity of Butler County folks in the San Francisco earth quake of 1906, when considerable money was raised in Butler County; while in two days in 1936, Butler County sent hundreds of trucks of all kinds of relief material to Springdale and other areas hit by the Pittsburgh St. Patrick's Day Flood of that year.

In 50 years we have seen the coming of the first bottled soft drinks. We have seen the advent of artificial ice, which today is fast losing favor with our electrically operated refrigeration and deep freezing of foods. Wood burning stoves are almost unheard of in Butler County. We use coal, gas, oil, or electricity. Gas lights of 1900 are passed to cheap, efficient electric lights.

Our farmers need no longer fear bossy will kick over the oil lanterns, for in most cases they too have passed. Yes, and who in 1900 could have thought of plowing with anything but a horse or picking corn with a machine, or milking a cow with an electrically operated milker? Even the fly has been eradicated in our dairy barns with chemicals or electrical screens.

We have seen the replacement of sad irons, heated on a hot wood or coal stove, by electrical irons or mangles.

In 1900, they never dreamed of air conditioning or keeping a house free of dust by ionization. Electrical dish washers, garbage disposal devices, fluorescent lights, weed killers, home movies, stainless steel, water softeners, modern water systems, and sewerage disposal were not in the cards of 1900. They had cotton, silks, and woolens, not rayons and nylons.



PENNSYLVANIA-DIXIE CEMENT CORPORATION

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FEDERATION OF GLASS, CERAMIC, SILICA, SAND WORKERS OF AMERICA

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BUTLER ICE COMPANY
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Plant: North Monroe & College Streets
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GOODMAN BOOTERY

A SHORT HISTORY

Samuel Goodman is a life-long resident of Butler with 28 years experience in serving your nationally advertised quality shoes for the entire family.

130 South Main Street

Newspapers came out once or twice a week, while today modern radio gives us news every hour of the day. Much of the pioneering of radio came at KDKA's Saxonburg Station. Yes, we have more in 1950. We can look in our electrically operated television and see the actor as he speaks.

Production of coal by deep mining is slowly giving way to strip mining, unheard of in 1900, but mainly due to the Diesel operated shovels and drag lines. Timber has had its day in Butler County and what little that is cut and processed is cut with gas-line driven saws and milled by diesel or electric power.

While our oil and gas reserves are much lower than in 1900, still, the Spoty McBride well drilled near the Armco Plant in 1905 got as much notarity as any well in the oil industry. The Portman Well near Herman came in for 37 million cubic feet of gas per day in 1913.

At the turn of the Century Butler County had many well established industries that are still functioning, possibly not under the same leadership or the same name, but they are still employing our men and women and bringing money to Butler County. Some of the industries have vanished in the 50 year period, among which were a silk mill, many grist and feed mills, a bottle factory, and some wood processing plants. Others have come and gone. A button works, a dish washer factory, a bedstead works, a tire factory, several auto factories, a cannery, cooperage plants, a boiler works, and a brewery.

We have gained others, a car building factory, a steel mill, stamping works, and many others.

Zelienople gained two factory plants, a scaffolding plant and a fan factory; Evans City, a kitchen and bathroom cabinet plant; Callery a safety device factory; Mars, a playground equipment plant, and a plant that treats cloth with chemicals. Harmony got a grinder plant; West Winfield, a cement works; East Butler, a conduit factory, a rubber works, and the

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OF PATRONAGE RECEIVED
FROM YOU.

THE HUB

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

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CONTRIBUTORS

Nolsheim Esso Station
ConnoquenessingBovards Service
ConnoquenessingJ. Thomas Drugs
Evans CityGeorge Ifft & Son
Evans CitySproull Service Station
ProspectBryan Bros., Groceries, Meats
ProspectEvans City Motor Co.
Evans CityKemper Parts & Machine
ButlerAdolphs Drug Store
ButlerErnest G. Snyder, General Hauling
ButlerMaricq Refrigeration Service
ButlerJohn R. Ellison, Plumbing & Heating
ButlerHerrington Insulation & Roofing
East ButlerWagener Refrigeration Service
Butler

Bear Creek Valley got refineries and a chemical works. Saxonburg has refractory plants and now Saxonburg is leading good old Butler County out of the present age into the age of the atom with its Cyclotron. Where will we be in the year 2000?

A LARGE SERPENT

A gentleman of this city, in habits of constant communication with the inhabitants of L'Assomption and its environs, has related to us the following novel circumstances, which he derived from the proprietor of the land which was the scene of the occurrence.

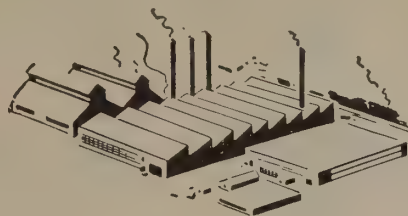
About ten days ago, a woman with three of her children, were gathering strawberries on the farm of one Villant, distant two or three miles from the village above mentioned. The children asked their mother's leave to go to a thicket close by, where they thought they might find the fruit in greater quantity. Leave being granted, they entered the wood, but had not been long out of sight before they reappeared running with all their might & in great affright as if flying from some danger. Being asked what had happened, they described, in their own imperfect way, that they had seen some living and monstrous thing on a tree The mother accompanied them, but what was her dismay when she beheld an enormous serpent curled spirally round a tree, its tail resting on the ground, and its head waving above the topmost foliage, as if looking around for, or watching the motions of some intended prey. It is not easy to imagine the terror of the little human group. Scarcely had they strength to retire and tell the neighbors of what they had seen Three men set out. They were to try to put an end to the monster if they found it. They entered the grove and looked around but in vain; nothing was to be seen, and they almost began to suspect that the woman's imagination had converted the twisted trunk of a tree and a rotten branch waved by the wind

at its top into a reptile whose existence in Canada was unknown. . . . They resolved however to fire the musket to start it if lurking near, of which, however, they had little expectation. It was accordingly discharged, when lo! a tract of tall grass not far from them was violently agitated & writhing thro' it with, as it seemed to them, the velocity of a race horse, appeared an enormous serpent, whose body, occasionally rising, disclosed a bulk as large as that of a water bucket, causing in its flight a leaf like rustling sound, and leaving behind a long wake of waving grass . . . It crossed a ploughed field and disappeared. After recovering it struck the men that its length might be tolerable ascertained from the height of the tree where it had first been seen. Having accordingly measured it, they found it to be thirty feet, adding therefore, to the straight line of the tree two fifths, to equal the spiral line of the reptile's body, the latter may be fairly estimated at fifty feet. Some time previous to the occurrence, several sheep, seven cows, and a horse had disappeared and it was supposed, become the prey of bears; but as no remains of even their bones have been found, it is now considered probable they must have been swallowed entire by this serpent

Butler Sentinel 1826-1830

The Providence Journal states that a vessel lately arrived at Providence from North Carolina, whose crew from the Captain down to the cabin boy were unacquainted with writing or reading. The captain applied to the health officer to inform him to whom his vessel and cargo were consigned.

The Boston Gazette states that a mouse having been thrown into a cage of rattlesnakes in the New England Museum, on Tuesday, a cat broke through the glass and bore it off in triumph, herself unharmed. The rattlesnakes were probably enchained by surprise.



We sincerely hope
Butler's first 150 years mark
only the beginning of a
steadily increasing promi-
nence and prosperity.

Happy Anniversary

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Compliments of

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THE ORIGINAL SPECIAL MOTOR FUEL

Sealtest proudly hails BUTLER'S

Sesqui-Centennial



Since 1922, when Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company acquired the Butler Pure Milk Company, Sealtest has been a member of this great agricultural, commercial and industrial center. We are happy to join with other members of the community in commemorating its many past achievements—and in looking ahead to the continued progress which has distinguished our City and County.

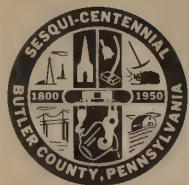
GET THE BEST—GET



Pertinent Points About Sealtest in Butler County

- \$15,000 per week paid to 178 milk producers in the Butler area.
- 7,300,000 quarts of milk processed annually.
- 46 Butler residents employed . . . annual payroll approximately \$168,000.
- A local source of supply for quality ice cream and other dairy products.

Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company



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Vice Chairman



THOMAS NICHOLSON
Mayor



C. E. "PETE" SPANG
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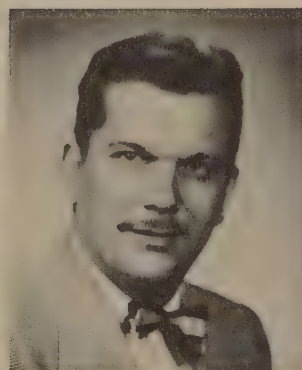
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